

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1918

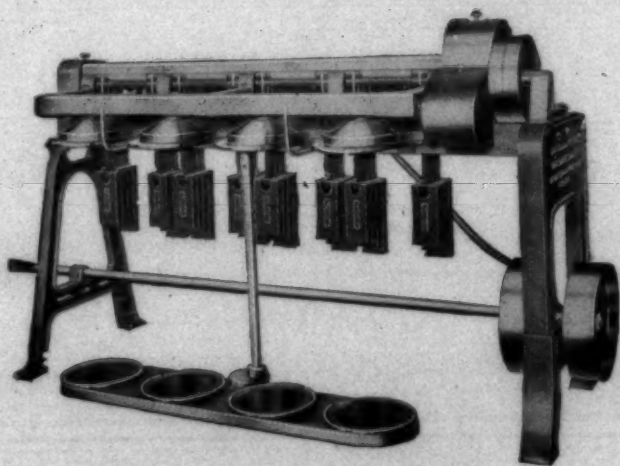
NUMBER 12.

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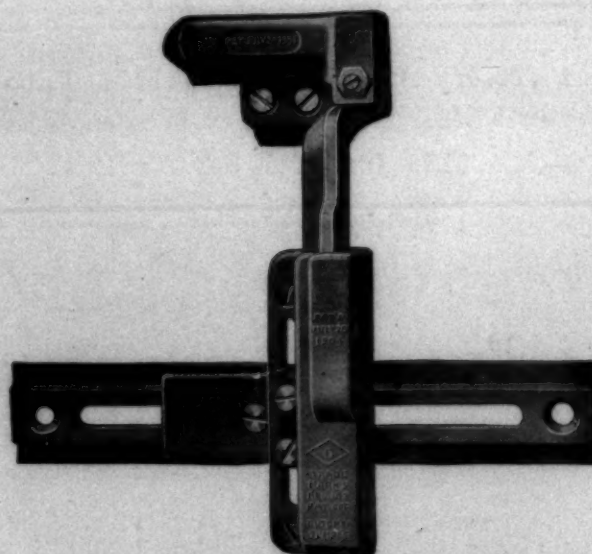
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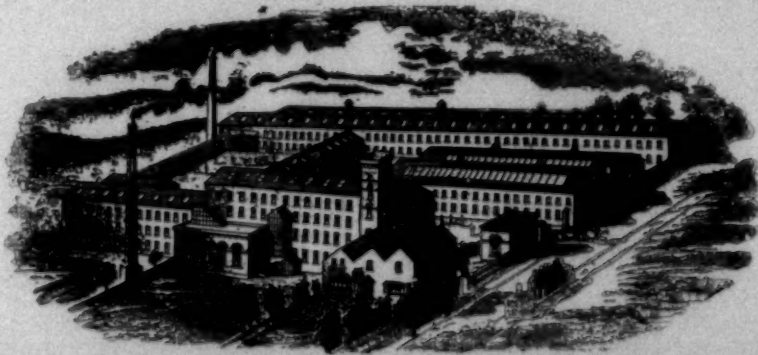
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NUMBER 12.

## Manufacturing Tests of the Official Cotton Standards for Grade.

By William S. Dean, Assistant in Cotton Testing, and Fred Taylor, Cotton Technologist.

The spinning tests herein described were conducted for the purpose of determining the relative intrinsic values of cotton of the grades of middling fair, good middling, middling, low middling, and good ordinary.

The principal factors considered in making the tests were: (1) The percentage of waste; (2) the tensile strength of the yarn; (3) the bleaching properties of the yarn and cloth; (4) the moisture content; and (5) other manufacturing properties of the cotton.

### Origin of the Cotton.

Cotton of each grade, approximately 15/16 inch to 1 inch in length of staple, was purchased from the following zones or sections of the cotton belt: Piedmont Plateau, Atlantic Coastal Plains, eastern Gulf Coastal Plains, western Gulf Coastal Plains, and the western Prairie Lands and Plateau. These zones, or sections, are recognized as producing cotton of different character, largely because of differences in soil or of climatic conditions.

The cotton used was from the 1914 crop and was purchased during the months of May and June, 1915. The middling fair cotton was slightly be-

TABLE I.—Organization of machinery for 22's yarn.

Machine.	Actual draft.	Doubling.	Size.	Twist per inch.
Pickers:				
Bale breaker—				
Opener and breaker (combined).....	1.50	4	16-oz. lap.....	
Finisher.....	99.65	1	13-oz. lap.....	
Cards.....			56 grains.....	
Drawing frames:				
First drawing.....	5.38	6	62.5 grains.....	
Second drawing.....	5.43	6	69 grains.....	
Third drawing.....	5.52	6	75 grains.....	
Fly frames:				
Slubber.....	4.5	1	0.5 hank roving.....	0.85
Intermediate.....	5.60	2	1.40 hank roving.....	1.42
Fine.....	6.28	2	4.4 hank roving.....	2.51
Spinning:				
Ring frame.....	10	2	22.....	22.23 warp.
Ring frame.....	10	2	22.....	17.50 filling.

through a bale breaker and then through an air pipe, which conveyed it a distance of approximately 200 feet, where it was deposited in a large pile. Invariably this was done late in the afternoon, and the loose cotton was left in this condition over night.

While the cotton was passing through the breaker and finisher pickers and cards total weight of the stock were obtained after each process on scales sensitive to half an ounce. The different grades were run through the same machines and subjected to the same speeds, settings, drafts, etc., throughout all the manufacturing processes, subject to such changes as were necessary to maintain a correct weight of the stock. The cards were stripped at regular intervals in conformity with the best mill practices. There was no intermediate process of doubling in the picker room; therefore three processes of drawings were used. The bands, spindles, rolls, etc., on the spinning frame were examined carefully in order to eliminate in so far as possible such mechanical defects as would tend to reduce or vary the quality of the product.

(Continued on Page 10.)

low the standard grade, suitable cotton of that grade not being on the market at the time of purchase.

Samples were taken from 12 different parts of each bale and graded by members of the board of examiners, a committee authorized to hear disputes under the provisions of the United States cotton futures act, and rejections were made of bales not uniform in grade and staple.

### Spinning Tests at Cotton Mill.

The upland cotton produced east

of the Mississippi river and that produced west of the Mississippi were tested separately by grades in a cotton mill in Fall River, Mass.

### Methods of comparison:

The bales of cotton representing the five grades were weighed carefully on the same day, and these weights, less the weight of tare, were used as the basis of calculations in making the spinning tests. In each case the different bales of cotton of the same grade were mixed thoroughly. The cotton was run

TABLE II.—Waste percentages of different grades of Eastern Upland and Western Upland cotton (mill tests).

		Eastern stock.					Western stock.				
		M. F. <sup>1</sup>	G. M.	M.	L. M.	G. O.	M. F.	G. M.	M.	L. M.	G. O.
Net weight fed to picker	pounds.....	2,810.00	3,950.50	4,586.12	5,075.38	5,386.63	2,223.00	4,965.00	4,662.37	4,238.87	5,317.44
Machines.	Kinds of waste.										
Pickers.....	Visible:										
	Opener, motes and fly.....	0.16	0.32	0.59	0.69	1.29	0.27	0.31	0.63	0.88	1.32
	Breaker, motes and fly.....	.20	.31	.45	.71	1.02	.22	.32	.51	.71	1.10
	Finisher, motes and fly.....	.42	.50	.83	1.06	1.56	.37	.52	.91	1.28	1.75
	Total visible.....	.78	1.13	1.87	2.45	3.87	.86	1.15	2.05	2.87	4.17
	Invisible.....	3.18	3.03	3.53	4.22	5.08	3.06	3.40	3.74	4.03	4.66
	Total visible and invisible.....	3.96	4.16	5.40	6.67	8.95	3.92	4.55	5.79	6.90	8.83
Cards <sup>2</sup> .....	Visible:										
	Flat strippings.....	2.36	2.51	2.71	2.66	2.96	2.34	2.55	2.67	2.93	3.31
	Cylinder and doffer strippings.....	.45	.41	.51	.52	.54	.34	.45	.51	.53	.60
	Motes and fly.....	1.07	1.24	1.80	2.12	2.99	1.06	1.27	1.82	2.44	3.58
	Sweepings.....	.16	.10	.16	.20	.32	.11	.20	.18	.30	.29
	Total visible.....	4.04	4.26	5.18	5.50	6.81	3.85	4.47	5.18	6.22	7.78
	Invisible.....	.83	.52	.38	.46	.53	.63	.55	.85	.73	1.06
	Total visible and invisible.....	4.87	4.78	5.56	5.96	7.34	4.48	5.02	6.03	6.95	8.84
Pickers and cards <sup>3</sup> .....	Visible.....	4.66	5.21	6.77	7.58	10.08	4.56	5.42	6.93	8.66	11.26
	Invisible.....	3.97	3.54	3.89	4.65	5.56	3.66	3.93	4.54	4.71	5.63
	Total visible and invisible.....	8.63	8.75	10.66	12.23	15.64	8.22	9.35	11.47	13.37	16.89

<sup>1</sup> The grades of cotton are indicated in the tables of this bulletin as follows: M. F. = Middling Fair; G. M. = Good Middling; M. = Middling; L. M. = Low Middling; G. O. = Good Ordinary.

<sup>2</sup> Based on net weight fed to cards.

<sup>3</sup> Based on net weight fed to pickers.



# Adjusting Industry to Strain of War Finance

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York City, before joint meeting of Cotton Manufacturers Association.

The machinery of democracy is not easily adapted to war. It is essentially designed to promote the pursuits of peace, and therefore, when called upon suddenly to defend itself against the attack of an aggressive enemy it invariably proves inadequate until radical readjustments have been effected. That has been the history of all democracies, and ours certainly is no exception to the rule.

We are now in the throes of such a period of revolutionary transition; the greatest in our history. Upon the successful accomplishment of the attendant readjustments depend not only the outcome of the issue in balance upon European battlefields, but also the preservation of our own economic and political independence. We must not forget that vital fact for one moment.

If we are inclined to make allowances for the unavoidable delay while democracy's constructive machinery is being converted into the destructive mechanism of war, we should also keep in mind that that is all the more reason for accelerating the conversion and for speeding up the engine we are building. Every hour is precious. The need for America's utmost assistance in stemming the tide of barbarism was never greater than at present.

To meet the issues of the hour, not only must industry be adjusted to meet the strain of war finance, but finance must make many adjustments to meet the strain of war industry. A mutual burden and responsibility, consequently, lie upon the business man and the financier.

## The American Spirit.

There is growing in the land, at last, a fighting spirit, deep-seated and fervent—a spirit born of the realization that Germany is controlled by militaristic plunderers, who, in their madness, are stretching forth their murderous hand to crush the weak and the strong alike, in an over-reaching ambition for world domination. That spirit should inspire us to complete the great task we have undertaken. It must energize the whole nation to new resolution, productivity and creative power, the equal of which the world has never before known.

The need for such a spirit is accentuated daily by the cumulative evidence that this war will be won by the side which not only can mobilize the largest and most effective fighting forces, but also can marshal the greatest amount of munitions and war supplies.

More than in any previous war, it is essential that the productive capacity of the country be mobilized as nearly as possible for war purposes. The great struggle is being fought in the foundry, in the steel mill, in the textile mill, in the shipyard, and in the various industries furnishing material and supplies to be used by the army. The way in which American industry functions in furnishing a steadily increasing supply of munitions will determine to a great extent the outcome of the struggle.

The all-important question before leaders of American industry is how we can best adapt our energy to the task of increasing our output. Our industrial life is so complex and so sensitive that it becomes a very difficult task to make this adjustment without impairing the prosperity of the country. The great danger is that under the urgent pressure of the war such adjustments may be made with too little consideration as to how they may affect our whole industrial fabric. In making them we should not lose sight of the problems which peace also will bring.

From the outbreak of the European war in 1914 to our own declaration of war, our industrial situation underwent a great change. We were the one, big, free neutral market in which munitions and other products could be bought, and those who were able to come and get our goods eagerly did so. They entered our market with an insistent buying demand, backed by a vast purchasing power. Contracts were let and new manufacturing concerns were formed. Prices moved upward in certain commodities affected by this abnormal, war-created demand, and under the prospects of a large and handsome profit, a new industrial boom was inaugurated. Our capacity for producing munitions was constantly increased, and the boom soon spread to other lines of business not directly related to war purposes. It has been estimated that the total volume of our trade, as measured by traffic carried by our railroads, increased approximately 25 per cent during that period.

In view of the fact that we were a neutral nation, and there was no necessity for us to discriminate between war essentials and non-essentials, an important increase took place in the development of industries defined as non-essentials. The prosperity which the first three years of the war brought to this country and the resulting activity in practically all industries necessarily increased the demand for all kinds of commodities.

## The Difficulties of Readjustment.

The fact that our declaration of war came in the midst of such an unrestricted industrial boom has made the problem of readjusting our industries to war conditions all the more difficult. If we had entered the conflict at the time of industrial depression in which there was considerable unemployment, and in which industries manufacturing luxuries had been running with decreased output, the readjustment to war conditions would have been much simpler, because such surplus productive capacity could have been utilized directly in the production of commodities for war uses without impairing existing industry.

The business outlook during the first seven months preceding the outbreak of the European war was as uncertain in the United States as it was abroad. Enterprise was at a low ebb and all the principal branches of business were depress-

ed. This general condition was clearly indicated by the Federal census of manufactures in 1914. The percentage of increase in the value of products was less in the five years preceding the war, on the period of 1909 to 1914, than during the previous manufacturing census period of 1904 to 1909. The same general condition of affairs existed in other leading commercial and industrial nations.

Before the end of the winter a tendency toward more favorable conditions became noticeable. Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy began to purchase from us foodstuffs, live stock and raw materials, and placed large contracts for future delivery of war and industrial supplies of all kinds. Under these influences, during the first half of 1915, the industries directly affected by war orders began to expand, and by the third quarter of the year the demand for all commodities was on such a scale that every line of industrial enterprise was stimulated. Domestic trade became very active, and foreign trade reached theretofore unknown proportions.

The total amount of bank clearings increased from \$155,000,000,000 in 1914, to \$307,000,000,000 in 1917. During this time there was an important expansion of American industry, and, fortunately, American factories learned, through that period of experimentation, how to make munitions successfully. Our industrial expansion, in fact, has been such that our capacity for the production of war supplies now is unequalled.

But there are extremists who would have our whole industrial life centered upon the production of war products to the practical exclusion of all else. In the speed and flurry of martial times they do not look beyond their immediate task. For the serious student of American industry and finance, who sees unexplored vistas of opportunities for, and the future responsibilities of, America, it is clear that this extreme is just as dangerous, if followed to a logical conclusion, as its opposite, namely, "business as usual."

The adjusting of industry to war must not be so sweeping that the general organization for production will be destroyed. We have the great necessity forced upon us to adjust industry so as to supply the required amount of war products; but we have also a great responsibility imposed upon us in the maintenance of our industrial organization for the future.

## How Shall We Draw the Line?

It is quite generally stated that our industrial problem is mainly that of restriction to supplies which are essential to war purposes, and the curtailment of our production of non-essentials. This statement may be reasonable from the standpoint of theory, but when an attempt is made to apply it in practice it is a very different matter because of the difficulty of determining just when a product is non-essential.

How shall we draw the line? The problem of economy for the nation is very much the same as for the individual. It is the problem of choosing the more important to the exclusion of the less important things; not that the less important things, in themselves, are undesirable, but merely that they are less essential than other things. To say that one group of products is more needed than another does not necessarily mean that one group should be produced to the exclusion of the other. It may mean only that the production of the one should be expanded and the other contracted.

The number of industries, however, whose products are absolutely useless or non-essential is very limited. Most of those which are not classed as absolutely essential belong in the middle group, which means that their products are useful in limited quantities. Clearly, our problem in regard to non-essential products is mainly that of consumption, and not that of production. Drastic action might indeed definitely impair the country's abilities to produce essentials, for the factors of industry are interdependent.

## Must Preserve Present Organization.

But let me emphasize that we must go slowly in the matter of suppressing what may be termed relatively non-essential industries. Our position after war, as a great industrial nation and as a leader in finance and trade, makes it imperative that our manufacturing and industrial progress, at least from the standpoint of organization, should not be halted for the period of the war. We must so adjust industry that we will be able to maintain present organizations, and, if possible, adapt them to producing products which can be utilized for war purposes.

## The Shifting of Labor.

In addition to the adjustment of our present industrial organizations so that a larger proportion of their productive capacity can be used for war essentials, it is clear that certain new industries must be organized and new plants erected. This will make it necessary for labor to be shifted from other industries. The problem of the shifting of skilled, as well as the unskilled, labor from one industry to another and from one class of employers to another is a serious one in adjusting our whole industrial life to the strain of war conditions. If this problem is not properly handled, it might lead to a great unsettling of our industrial organization, and to the impairment of the productive power of the country. This, in fact, has been one of England's most serious problems.

## Adjustments Between Labor and Capital.

Unquestionably one of the most vital readjustments which we must make is that between labor and capital. New elements such as the employment of women, the dilution of

(Continued on page 8.)



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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### Suthern Labor Outlook.

P. H. Hanes, Jr., was unable to be present at the meeting of the Knit Goods Manufacturers of America at Utica, N. Y., to give his talk on "The Outlook for Labor in the Textile Industry of the South," so his speech was read.

"To begin with," the paper stated, "the outlook is indeed anything but bright. The scarcity of labor has now reached the point where it is about as pronounced in the South as in any other section."

He went on to say that those who had not visited the South had been told that the textile industry there is moving along smoothly. While the South was not confronted during the first year of the war with all the obstacles other sections encountered, he felt sure that they are now as numerous, troublesome and worrying as in any other manufacturing section of the country.

Eighty per cent of the textile industry is located in the Piedmont section of North and South Carolina, Georgia and east Tennessee, including knitting, both hosiery and underwear, yarn spinning and weaving. In this section there are seven large army camps, which in their buildings and other preparations, have drawn heavily upon the labor supply. In addition there has been a demoralizing effect on both male and female labor with regard to making, not full time, but not even the pre-war time. As a result of this, wages have doubled during the past two years.

"I do not think there are any mills," he added, "and if so, only a few, but that are paying a liberal bonus for full time along with other inducements of various kinds. There are some who furnish house rent free, also food and other supplies at cost, all of which is done in an endeavor to hold the employees and keep down the migratory spirit, so prevalent now among this class of labor."

"A great many of the mills, ours included, have had a large number of experienced female employees leave the mill to go back to the farm, their chief reason being that

their brothers have gone to war, and their parents have called them home to help with the crops."

The negroes along with other classes of workers have had their wages advanced materially. "You may not know it, but it is a fact, nevertheless, the more money a negro draws for his week's work, the less time he works, and in normal times the majority of them only worked an average of five days, the reason being they could live seven days on five days' pay; so now that they are drawing far more money than ever before, and more than some ever dreamed of, they do not average five days' work. The result is that those concerns formerly using negro labor to a large extent are gradually replacing it with white labor when the opportunity presents itself."

Many negroes have been called to arms and others have left the tobacco and other factories to go to the automobile manufacturing centers, to the mines and munitions factories in the South. During 1916, 3,000 negroes left Winston-Salem and vicinity.

The South has been invaded during the past several years by union delegates and agitators, and so successful have they been that employees in nearly all the important industries except tobacco and textiles, have been organized in part or whole. While not so strongly organized as in other sections of the country, they are growing right along, and no doubt will eventually cause a great deal of trouble. Some of the textile plants have been organized during the past two years, but the movement has not become general yet, although they are making good progress. Hope was expressed that the Federal Labor Board recently established will be successful in establishing a policy for employer and employee to settle their differences.

All the mills of the South are running full time, but not getting full production, as a great deal of machinery is standing idle on account of the lack of sufficient help with which it can be operated. With effort, however, this condition might

be improved.

Mr. Hanes expressed the opinion that the scarcity of labor is due largely to the fact that those who are working are not as efficient, and are not putting in as many hours as formerly. "I have no doubt," he said, "if an organized effort were made by all the various industrial organizations of the country, continually appealing to the patriotism of the laboring classes, that a great deal will be accomplished toward the solving of this question. It will do as much toward winning the war as any other one thing that we could accomplish."

### Millen Mill Won in New York Supreme Court.

In a suit of the J. Spencer Turner Company against the Millen Cotton Mill Company, of Millen, Ga., New York Supreme Court Justice Platzek has vacated the service of the papers on William D. McNeill on the ground that McNeill was not president of the defendant, as alleged in the affidavit of service and was not such a person as is designated to be served under the law. McNeill said in an affidavit, by John L. Tobin, that he lives at Fayetteville, N. C., and has never been president of the defendant, as alleged.

This plaintiff, who is suing through Murphy & Fyitz for non-delivery of yarn, submitted an affidavit by Ralph L. Stevens, head of the yarn department, stating that the defendant took eight orders for yarn through McNeill and that communications from the defendants gave McNeill's name as president and treasurer, and that he and D. H. Jones, an officer of the defendant, came to the plaintiff last June soliciting a loan for the defendant. The plaintiff alleged that McNeill took orders for 25,000 pounds of yarn and that only 1,277 pounds were delivered, for which reason plaintiff demands \$23,723 damages.

The papers in the case show that the defendant wrote to the plaintiff in February that McNeill was a yarn jobber at 43 Leonard street, but that the defendant was not interested in his business and was not obligated

to make delivery on any orders which it did not confirm. The letter stated that the orders had been returned to McNeill and that the plaintiff must look to him. The defendant stated that it was not booking orders for forward delivery.

### 32,000 Yards of 20 Ounce Cloth Ordered In April

It is reported in the market that the government ordered 32,000,000 yards of 20-ounce olive-drab cloth during the month of April alone. There is in this some indication of the size of the orders being placed and what the market may expect regarding wool.

How much more will be ordered, no one is in a position to say, but it is known that the government contemplates building up a reserve stock of considerable proportions to draw from in the future, as occasion may demand.

This stock of uniforms and the reserve stock referred to will not be interfered with or in any way disturbed by the possible consummation of peace, whenever such movement may be started, as it is understood the uniforms will be made and put in stock, regardless of any development.

All that is definitely known is that the amounts to be ordered by the government are huge and there is no definite information as to their exact size.—Daily News Record.

### Government Looking for More Duck.

According to a dispatch from Washington, the Bureau of Supplies and Equipment, Quartermaster's Department, is in the market this week for large quantities of cotton duck, as well as other cotton materials. Some of the items named, for which Mr. Holbrook is the buyer, are: 1,542,000 yards of 12.9 pound duck; 14,000 yards, No. 4 duck; 4,200 yards, No. 8; 10,000 yards, No. 10; 360,240 square yards of sheeting; 17,200 pillow cases.—Daily News Record.

If you buy War-Savings Stamps, you also help your country.

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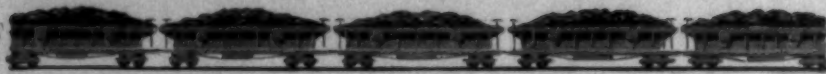
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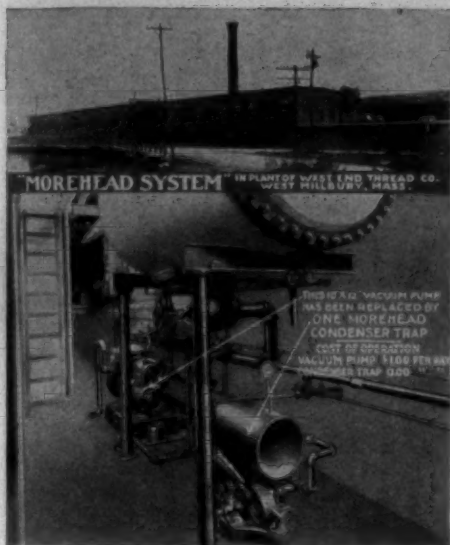
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## THIS PLANT SAVED OVER 17%



**Y**OU CAN at least do as well. You ought to do better. One big mill saved over 33%.

The Bristol Recording Thermometer is, of course, absolutely impartial and just as absolutely correct.

The two record charts shown below were taken during tests conducted by the West End Thread Co., of West Milbury, Mass.

The upper chart was recorded while the steam pump was in use and shows that the temperature of the condensation was reduced to 150 deg. Fah. before being returned to the boiler.

The lower chart was recorded while the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System was in use and shows the condensation being returned to the boiler, **under pressure**, at a temperature of 320 deg. Fah.

### In the saving of fuel alone it amounted to 17%

In addition to that it saves the cost of the operation of the steam pump.

It minimizes strains on the boiler caused by feeding water of a lower temperature, which occurs when a steam pump is used.

The introduction of pure distilled water reduces the formation of scale and other impurities to the minimum.

It enables you to increase your production anywhere from five to fifty per cent while reducing your steam operating expenses.

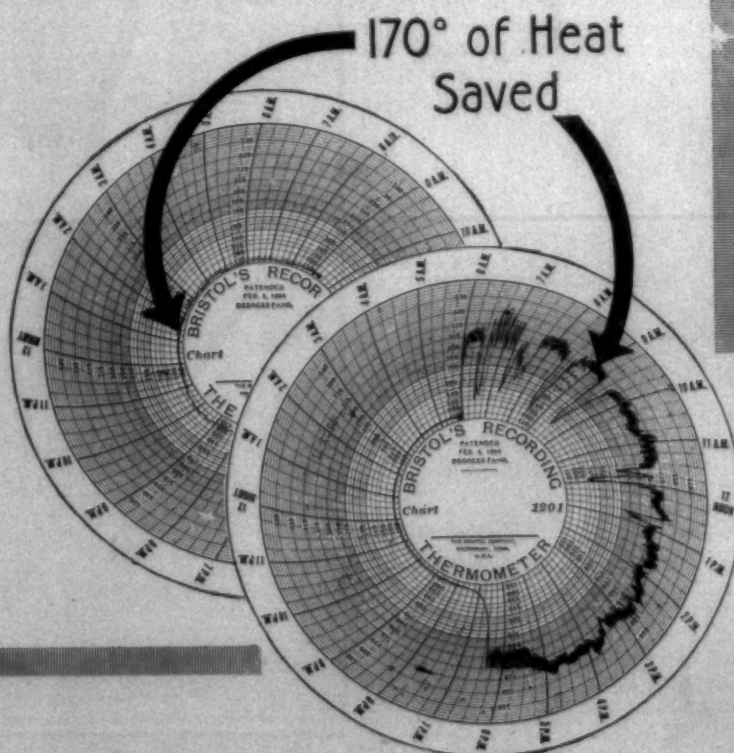
This is a list of economies that ought to be worth a lot to you, isn't it

And when you stop to think that the first cost is so small that it pays for itself in a very short time, you have every reason for making the most of our free consultation service. Just tell us your steam distribution troubles and receive in return experienced valuable advice.

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Detroit, Michigan

**Morehead**  
Back to Boiler  
**SYSTEM**





### Adjusting Industry to the Strain of War Finance.

(Continued from page 4.)

labor and changed living conditions must all be reckoned with.

In the first six months of our participation in the war, it has been estimated, there was a loss through strikes of more than six million hours' work in more than a thousand establishments, and the record of labor disturbances has been almost continuous.

But we should remember that there are no union hours in the trenches, there is no time-and-a-half pay for overtime on the firing line, no strikes, or threats of strikes, no lockouts, no question of open or closed shop, no profiteering by capital or labor—only complete devotion to a supreme duty, and sublime sacrifices, that you and I and those who are dear to us may be free of the mailed fist of autocracy.

We must ask ourselves whether we prefer industrial war to war upon the enemy of civilization, to war upon the power which ends strikes by military force, peremptorily upon the outbreak, without awaiting disorder! That is Germany's way.

Or shall we approve the provision of labor's "Magna Charta"—the agreement reached recently by a commission of six representatives of capital, six of labor and two leading men representing the interests of the public? The agreement which was adopted unanimously provides for maximum production, a living wage and arbitration. It has the good will of all three parties; but its success will depend upon the good faith of all concerned in the observance of its provisions.

Significant, indeed, is the sharp contrast between the labor record in Germany and that in the countries of the Allies. In Germany there was a sudden and great decrease of labor troubles when war broke out as there was an increase in the Entente nations. The largest number in Germany in any war year up to 1916, when the record ceased to be available to the outside world, was only 240.

On the other hand, England's experience should afford guidance to us, in that the British premier has never appealed in vain to the patriotism of English workers. At the end of March it was officially reported that the British strike situation was better than it had been at any previous period during the war, "the great body of laboring men working with a steady devotion never before known in England."

If we are to win this war, both labor and capital must join the union of the nation—the only union that now should be considered.

#### Government Regulation.

While the winning of the war may make it imperative for us to use autocracy's weapons in fighting autocracy, we must take every precaution to preserve as much as possible of the machinery and spirit of democracy. In order to accomplish that there should be as little governmental interference and regulation as the exigencies of the present crisis permit.

For more than a decade the attitude of the Government toward business has been that business is something merely to be regulated and harnessed. There has been little effort on the part of the Government to stimulate and foster business. It has been destructive and not constructive. The inevitable result of this mistaken policy was strikingly exemplified last winter by the deplorable transportation situation. The plight of the carriers was largely the direct result of years of inequitable and inefficient government regulation of various sorts. Our entrance into the war merely accelerated the consequences of this folly.

Interruption of economic law is always dangerous and the question may reasonably be raised today whether the policy of price regulation does not do more harm than good. When values rise, the tendency is for consumption to be checked and existing stocks to be more economically utilized. The danger of an arbitrary price-fixing program during the war is that it may tend to check necessary production and fail to check unnecessary consumption. The fixing of the price of coal was undoubtedly an important factor in the coal shortage that we experienced during last winter, and that reduced our production of steel, now of the most vital importance. The productive energy of society can yield only a definite number of units of commodities. In order that the Government may get a larger proportion of those commodities, individuals must reduce their consumption. When a commodity is sold for whatever price it will bring in free, open market, each person buys as much of it as he wants at that price and there

is enough to go around; when it is sold by compulsion for something below that price, people will want more than there is available and there is no longer enough to go around in the sense of each person getting as much as he asked for. The distribution resulting from the ordinary working of unrestricted prices is undoubtedly bad in enabling those with means to buy more than the less fortunate, but the higher price tends to cut off waste and, in part, the least necessary consumption. It thereby releases more productive energy for war purposes.

During the upward movement of prices the manufacturer is benefited because certain of his costs do not rise as rapidly as his selling price, and, therefore, he gets larger profits. It will enable him to extend his plants so that his product can be increased. It must be recognized that this is a temporary situation, but that it will give a certain stimulus to industry, which is one of the advantages of price freedom.

The problem of fixation of prices involves other difficulties. Just as soon as the price of one commodity is established it becomes imperative that prices of many other commodities also should be fixed. There is no end to the vicious circle. It is questionable whether it would not be better to allow prices to take their course and to have the Government apply a tax on excess profits arising during the period of the war as a counter restraint in the public interest.

The policy of the Government in the regulation of business is an important one in its influence upon business confidence. What is needed is a more constructive attitude toward business on the part of the

Government if our productive capacity is to be increased to its maximum and the general spirit and confidence of industry improved. If the Government maintains a policy of regulation of commodity prices and direct management of certain important industries, it will be necessary for the Government to reassure leaders of industry and the creditors of industry, by making reasonable allowances in the way of margins of profits.

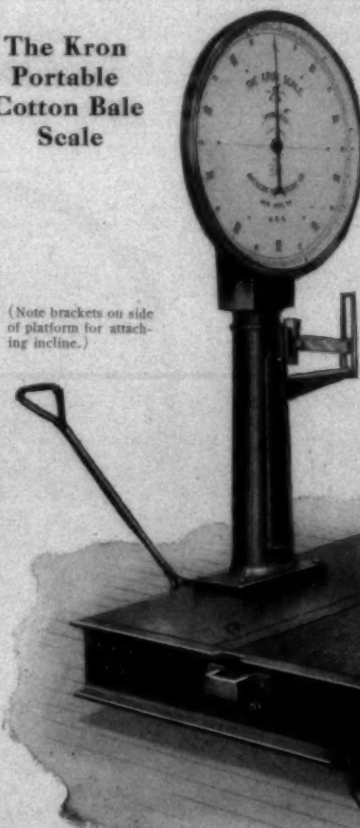
#### Carrying On.

The natural resources of the United States are abundant and are greatly in excess of the total natural resources of Great Britain, France and Italy. The full development of these resources would give the United States great power as a factor in the world struggle. American ingenuity and American industry should have a free hand in order successfully to play its part in adapting these resources to the needs of the war.

Cooperation by the government in the fields of research and analysis, constructive legislative and regulatory policies, and the institution of intelligent and helpful methods in our consular and diplomatic service would contribute vastly to our national efficiency and prosperity.

Leaders of industry and finance during this period of expansion and readjustment of industry to war needs have had constantly in mind the adjustment that must take place on the return of peace. During the period of the war, with expanding credit and extended buying power of the Government, it is relatively easy to get a further expansion of the credit structure for industry and so long as war orders are coming in, there is no fear of the collapse of this credit structure.

The Kron  
Portable  
Cotton Bale  
Scale



(Note brackets on side of platform for attaching incline.)

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This cut shows our Portable Cotton Bale Scale designed to take the place of a dormant scale by attaching an incline to either or both sides of the platform (note brackets on side of platform for attaching incline) to permit rapid and easy weighing of material carried directly on to the scale in wheelbarrows, trucks, etc.

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After the war will come the more serious period of adjustment, and on the way in which our financial and industrial leaders handle this problem will depend the successful liquidating of our present credit extensions. The position of the country, however, should be materially improved at the close of the war. We have become a creditor nation and will continue to be. At the outbreak of the war, we were debtors to the extent of \$5,000,000,000 or \$6,000,000,000. Since then we have received over \$1,000,000,000 of gold from abroad. We have bought abroad probably \$2,500,000,000 of our securities, and we have loaned through private channels approximately \$2,000,000,000 to foreign countries, and in addition our own Government has given credits in the way of advances to the Allies of approximately \$5,000,000,000. How much further this process will go, no one can estimate at this time, but it is certain that the declaration of peace will leave us in a strong position as a creditor nation. We will have abundant natural resources and such a productive capacity that the various nations of the world will continue to come here to borrow. The countries that are on a depreciated paper basis today will not be in a hurry to resume specie payments, consequently they will not be borrowing our gold. They will prefer to borrow commodities which will be used for the development of their natural resources, and to restore normal conditions. Our large stock of gold which is now in excess of \$3,000,000,000 will, on the

liquidation of our present war credit structure, in the main, remain with us, and will be used as the basis for the extension of credit.

It will be necessary for us to conserve our strength by every wise precaution we can devise. Chief among these measures is likely to be that of an adequate protective tariff. I have always been theoretically a "free-trader" but the competitive conditions which peace is certain to bring will be so different from those that exist in ordinary peace times that I am convinced we shall have to put up protective bars, as will every other belligerent nation, rather than lower them, in international trade. So, the tariff is bound to be one of the big issues after the war.

We will never again be able, however, to rely upon the tariff, as we have in the past, for the bulk of our revenue. It is considered doubtful if we shall be able to raise by this means more than a fifth of the money we shall need to run the Government economically. The unprecedented costs of this war will extend over a protracted period and our expenditures will doubtless be two or three times as large as they were in ante-bellum days, and heavy tax burdens must be borne.

Obviously, therefore, we shall have to revise our tariff schedules in many respects not only for protective reasons but to increase our means for meeting the bills of war and the prospective greatly increased expenditures of peace.

#### In the Meantime.

Until war is ended, however, we

must constantly keep in mind that the decisive factor of victory is in our hands. England and France will struggle on until America is able to put her strength into the conflict, but we must make our full power effective at the earliest possible moment, if we are to keep the war on the other side of the Atlantic.

We have many soldiers in France, some fighting valiantly at the front. A million, it is promised, will be in Europe before the end of the year. But that is not enough. Something more than a great army is necessary. A united nation, stripped free of prejudices, with an eye single to its duty and opportunity must bend every effort to the task before it.

The pivotal action of the great struggle is at its height. The critical period of the world war has come. This, in fact, is the most crucial hour of all history. Its importance cannot be exaggerated. Not only is the British army standing heroically "with its back to the wall," but all the Allies and the United States are standing in exactly the same position, sharing precisely the same grave responsibility, facing identically the same vital issue of victory or defeat.

It is high time for us to meet this issue frankly, in all its grim reality, fully conscious of its life-and-death import. It is time for us to appreciate the imperative need for putting patriotism into business, and of putting business into patriotism. It is time for us to understand with Kipling that:

"It ain't the guns nor armament,

Nor funds that they can pay,  
But the close co-operation that makes them win the day,  
It ain't the individuals, nor the army as a whole,  
But the everlastin' team-work  
Of every bloomin' soul."

#### National Consumption Shows Decrease.

Washington, May 14.—There were 552,559 bales of cotton consumed during April, as against 552,244 bales consumed the same month last year, the Department of Commerce reported today.

Also 4,650,608 bales were held in consuming establishments, public storage and compresses for April, compared with 4,086,767 bales in April, 1917.

Imports showed 21,157 bales for April, compared with 29,968 bales for April, 1917, and exports were 217,802 bales for April, as against 271,753 bales in 1917. Cotton spindles active during April, 1918, were 33,746,983, against 33,268,615 in 1917. Linters exported during April, 1918, totalled 15,466 bales, and in April, 1917, totalled 87,468 bales.

#### A Premature Question.

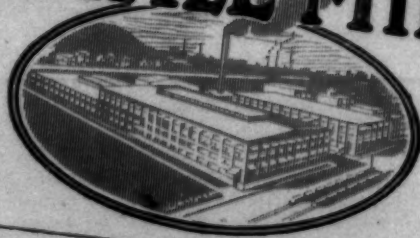
Tommy had been playing truant from school, and had spent a long, beautiful day fishing. On his way back he met one of his young cronies, who accosted him with the usual question, "Catch anything?"

At this, Tommy, in all consciousness of guilt, quickly responded: "Ain't been home yet."—Tit-Bits.

## A "Paint Manual"

for  
Textile Men

**PAINT**  
for the  
**TEXTILE MILL**



**Detroit Graphite Co.**

Paint and Color Makers

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"Paint for the Textile Mill" is a book that discusses the question of paint with a thoroughness that will appeal to every textile official.

It covers in detail every paint requirement—the right paint for each surface and service condition.

Views of mill interiors, mill villages, graphically illustrate the relation of paint, increased light, improved appearances, to maximum efficiency and capacity production.

This book should prove of value to every Textile Mill Official who is interested in efficient and ideal plant maintenance.

"Paint for the Textile Mill" will be sent upon request.



### Manufacturing Tests of the Official Cotton Standards for Grade.

(Continued from Page 3.)

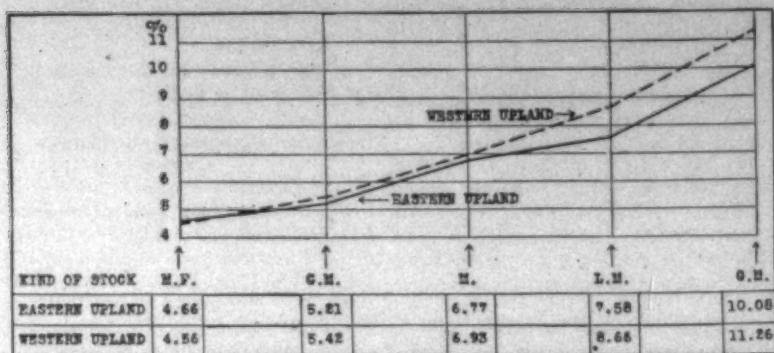


FIG. 2—Visible waste percentage of five grades of both Eastern Upland and Western Upland cotton. (Mill tests.)

Table I gives the organization of the machines used in the manufacture of 22's yarn.

#### Waste percentages:

The percentages of waste discarded in the manufacturing processes from each of the five grades of cotton of both the eastern and western upland lots are found in Table II. These percentages were computed in the following manner: The waste discarded at each machine was considered as being a certain percentage of the net amount of cotton fed into that machine, but the total percentages as given "through the card" were based on the net amount of

it was being manufactured. In the manufacture of western upland cotton a somewhat increased amount of waste, as compared with the corresponding grades of eastern upland cotton, was discarded. However, these figures are not conclusive because they indicate the results obtained from the crop of only one year.

Figure 2 represents graphically the total visible waste percentages of the five grades of both eastern upland and western upland cotton. The combined visible and invisible waste percentages of the five grades

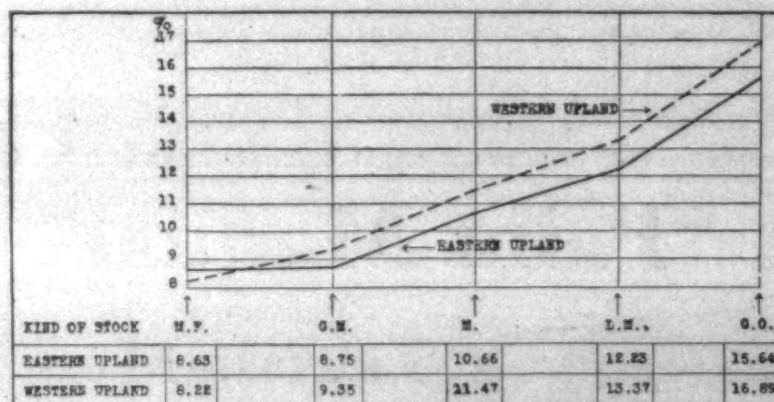


FIG. 3—Combined visible and invisible waste percentages of five grades of both Eastern Upland and Western Upland cotton. (Mill tests.)

cotton fed into the first waste-cleaning machine. The tare on the bales was not included in these calculations.

A study of Table II shows a close relationship between the percentages of waste discarded in the manufacturing processes and the corresponding grades of cotton. The percentages of waste increase consistently as the grades of the cotton decrease in quality from middling fair to good ordinary. The amount of invisible waste is comparatively regular, indicating uniformity in the moisture content of the cotton while

of eastern upland and western upland cotton are represented graphically in figure 3. The figures given in the table below each graph were taken from Table II and placed in this position for convenient reference. The close relationship between the cotton from the two sections of the cotton belt and the relationship between the grade and the percentage of waste are apparent.

It should be borne in mind that the greater part of the cotton taken out as waste has a commercial value, since it is used in various

branches of the waste industry.

#### Tensile-strength comparisons:

In order to test the yarn produced from each grade of cotton under uniform conditions, tensile-strength tests were conducted in the laboratory of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C. Cotton is hygroscopic, and any change in atmospheric moisture affects the tensile strength of the material. The laboratory is equipped with humidifiers which are regulated by an automatic control within approximately 1 per cent.

Skeins of 120 yards each were reeled off the boggins of yarn made from the different grades of cotton and placed separately on racks constructed for this purpose. After a sufficient number of skeins had been reeled off to give positive results they were allowed to condition in the testing room, having a temperature of 70° F. and a relative humidity of 65 per cent. Subsequently they were taken from the racks one at a time in rotation and broken with a power yarn tester, the downward

yarn. Some other characteristics

In practically every case the yarn made from western upland cotton was stronger than that made from the corresponding grades of eastern cotton, the difference being from 5 to 9 pounds per skein of 120 yards. This observation sustains the prevailing opinion that western upland cotton produces a stronger yarn than eastern, because its staple is of a heavier body. The fibers are greater in diameter and more wiry. For these reasons it is better suited for filling than eastern upland cotton. The latter is better suited for filling and hosiery yarns because of its softness and pliability. However, in the waste cleaning processes western upland cotton lost more than eastern upland cotton.

Figure 4 shows graphically a comparison of the tensile strength in pounds per skein of 120 yards each of yarn made from eastern upland and western upland cotton. The 22's warp yarn with 22.23 turns per inch, or a twist constant of 4.74, was used for this comparison.

Table III also shows the effect of

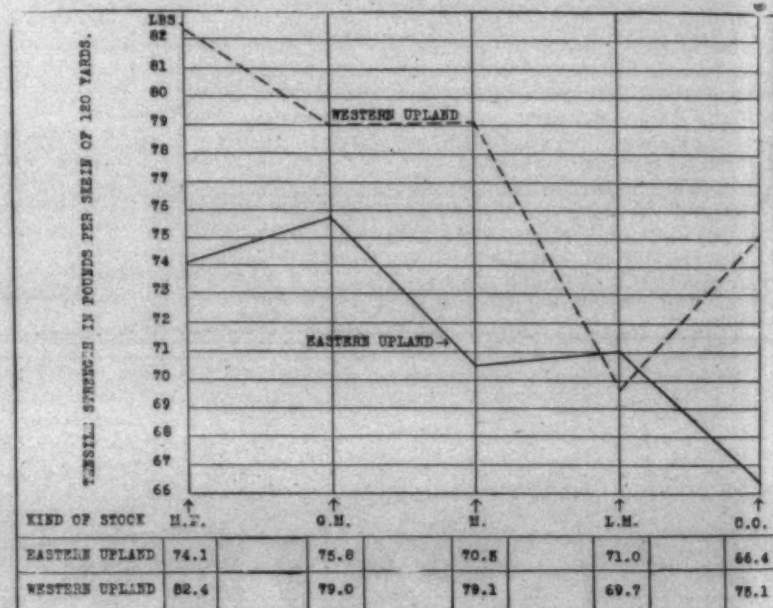


FIG. 4—The tensile strength of 22's warp yarn, made with 4.75 twist constant from the different grades of Eastern Upland and Western Upland Cotton. (Mill tests.)

stroke of the traverse moving at the rate of approximately 12 inches per minute.

Table III gives the result of the tensile-strength tests of 22's warp yarns made from five grades of eastern upland and five grades of western upland cotton.

Table III shows that the grade of the cotton does not always govern the tensile strength of the yarn.

During the month of June, 1915, within which this cotton was purchased, it was not possible to secure different grades of cotton from over equally distributed areas in each section or zone where it was produced. This was especially true in the sections west of the Mississippi from the same locality it is entirely possible for conditions to affect the tensile strength of the yarn differently.

The inconsistent variations shown by the tensile-strength test suggest to the manufacturer who wishes to maintain more uniform results in the manufactured product the importance of thorough mixing.

the different twists per inch in the manufacture of 22's yarn made from the five grades of eastern and western upland cotton, respectively. There were used four twist constants, namely, 4.20, 4.54, 4.74, and 4.95, which represent, respectively, 19.7, 21.31, 22.23, and 23.22 turns of twists per inch.

Contrary to the general belief, the twist constant 4.74, the nearest obtainable to 4.75, which is considered as the warp yarn standard for upland cotton, did not produce the strongest yarn, showing that the points at which twist added strength to the yarn had been exceeded. (See also Table V, Textile school tests.) The turns per inch inserted in the yarn were verified by actual count after the yarn had been spun.

While the purpose of these tests was primarily to determine the relative percentages of waste in the different grades of cotton, the wide variation in the tensile strength served to show that the grade and staple of cotton does not always indi-

TABLE III.—Comparative tensile strength of 22's yarns in pounds per skein of 120 yards (mill tests).

Twist constant.	Eastern upland.						Western upland.					
	M. F.	G. M.	M.	L. M.	G. O.	Av.	M. F.	G. M.	M.	L. M.	G. O.	Av.
4.20	75.9	76.0	75.2	72.3	70.4	74.0	84.1	85.7	83.7	72.2	76.6	80.5
4.54	75.7	76.4	74.4	73.1	67.5	73.4	86.3	82.1	82.3	73.3	75.9	80.0
4.74	74.1	75.8	70.5	71.0	66.4	71.6	82.4	79.0	79.1	69.7	75.1	77.1
4.95	72.5	69.8	69.8	69.6	67.6	69.9	82.7	78.9	78.5	69.1	71.9	76.2
Average	74.6	74.5	72.5	71.5	68.0	72.2	83.9	81.4	80.9	71.1	74.9	78.5



# The Great Productive Force of HUMIDITY in Textile Mills

Aug. 25. 1917.

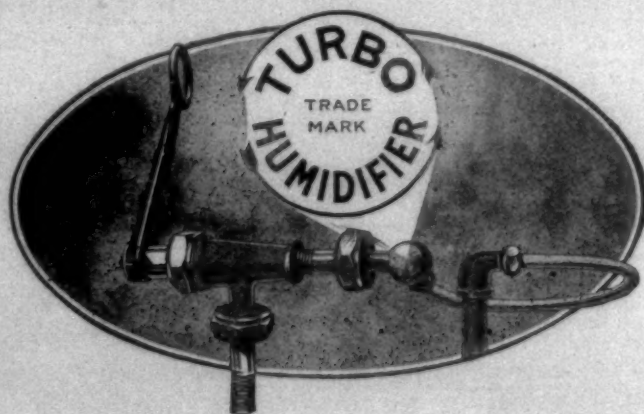
G. M. Parks Co.  
Fitchburg, Mass.

Dear Sirs: Of course I know that you have not finished the humidifier job, but the increase in production in weaving room where the heads are on is wonderful. We have increased the production over three thousand pounds per day for the few days that the humidifiers have been in operation, and have taken off two of the largest days production that has been taken off in over two years. It's fine.

The Installation is going forward in a very satisfactory manner. The work is being rushed to a finish, and the work is very satisfactory indeed.

Yours truly,

**Y**OUR mill? Its productivity? Ask the operative, he will say he does it. Ask the overseer, he thinks he is the one. Ask the super and he modestly admits the charge. Ask the agent or the treasurer—if you dare—and he is fairly sure of his position. Again, ask the machinery builder and he thinks he is a factor. Ask us—and it's humidity.



The fact is—all are right. It's all of us pulling together—all the same way—on a common load that lifts things, all the way along the line—right down to the bobbin boy, each according to his light and ability.

But here's one thing they all agree on—it's a singular thing nowadays to have a unanimous vote on anything. Here's one thing they all agree on—in fact, they agree on it so unanimously you would almost think it was a discovery.

Humidifiers pay—pay big. And here's another thing a good

many agree on. The Turbo pays them the best of any they have tried. Oh, no, that vote isn't unanimous—dear me, no. Because lots of folks haven't got around to trying it yet. But it's so nearly so amongst those who have used it that repeat orders are almost like another salesman on the road.

Turbofied? Satisfied?

Begin with the bobbin boy—and keep asking up the line. See what they say.

**The G. M. Parks Company**  
**Fitchburg, Mass.**

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager Southern Office, Charlotte, N. C.



cate accurately the strength of the influencing the quality of the manufactured product, especially the tensile strength, can not be recognized by the present inexact method of judging the quality of raw cotton. Irregularities in the manufactured product are minimized by adequate methods of mixing the cotton for manufacturing.

#### Spinning Tests at Textile School.

It was deemed advisable to make tests under different conditions; therefore, tests were made both in commercial mills and in textile schools.

Fifty pounds from each of the 103 bales tested in the mill were sent to the textile department of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, West Raleigh, N. C. In conducting these tests the cotton originating from each of the different zones shown in figure 1 was tested separately. The mechanical conditions were made to duplicate as nearly as possible the conditions prevailing during the mill test. (See Table I.) In the textile-school tests the cotton passed through the following waste-clean ing machines: Opener and finisher, pickers, and cards.

#### Waste percentages:

Table IV gives the results of the waste determinations as found in the textile-school tests. These figures were computed in the same manner as those in Table II. Net weights were used in making calculations, the tare not being included. Since approximately 50 pounds from each bale were used in the textile-school tests, the number of different bales of each grade represented is shown by the total weight given for each grade. The waste percentages of the five grades from the different zones are placed side by side in order to facilitate comparison.

A close analysis of these percentages shows that the waste has a consistent relationship to the grade of the cotton. The percentages of

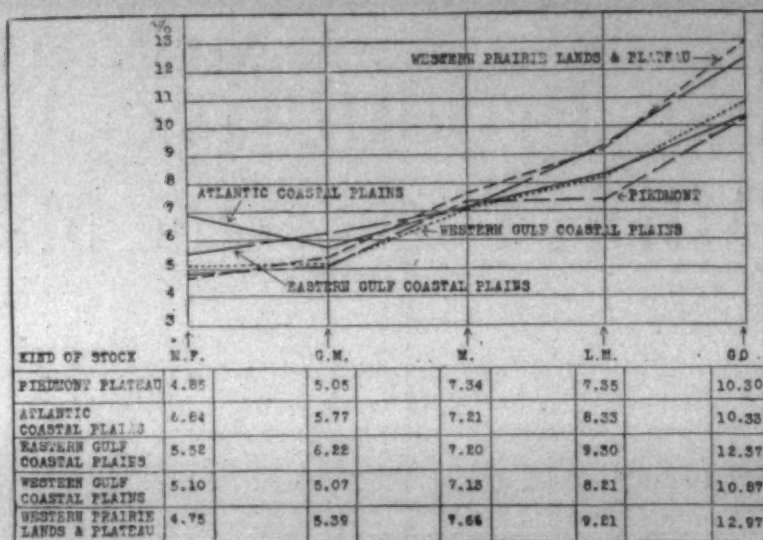


FIG. 5—The visible waste percentages of five grades of cotton from the different zones. (Textile school tests.)

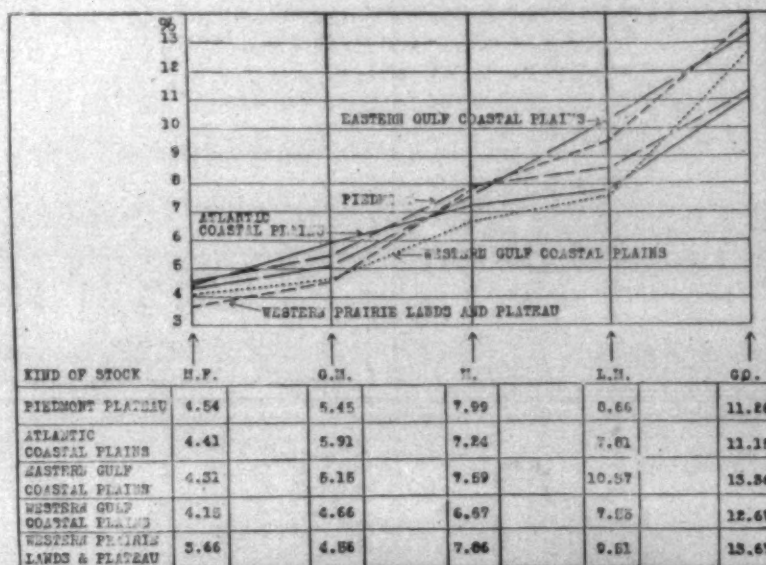


FIG. 6—The combined visible and invisible waste percentage of five grades of cotton from the different zones. (Textile school tests.)

TABLE IV.—Waste percentages of the different grades of cotton from the different zones (textile-school tests).

Zones.....	Piedmont Plateau.					Atlantic Coastal Plains.					Eastern Gulf Coastal Plains.					Western Gulf Coastal Plains.					Western Prairie Lands and Plateau.									
Grades.....	M	F	G	M.	L	M.	G	M.	L	M.	G	M.	L	M.	G	M.	F	G	M.	L	M.	G	M.	F	G	M.	L	M.	G	O
Net weight fed to pickers, pounds	45.06	147.25	144.63	192.62	244.06	98.12	197.00	193.37	146.44	191.31	96.56	142.94	193.31	241.69	241.13	96.06	144.62	186.69	190.25	239.88	144.93	375.50	331.07	329.25	533.37					
Machines and kinds of waste.																														
Pickers:																														
Visible—																														
Breaker, notes and fly	.26	.38	1.00	1.10	1.95	.57	.70	.97	1.28	2.00	.38	.70	1.06	1.40	2.39	.52	.60	.94	1.12	2.20	.48	.52	1.19	1.44	2.32					
Finisher, notes and fly	.22	.34	.88	.82	1.40	.45	.52	.73	1.04	1.52	.40	.52	.79	1.18	1.73	.48	.49	.86	1.11	1.71	.33	.49	.97	1.13	1.74					
Total visible.....	.48	.72	1.88	1.92	3.35	1.02	1.22	1.70	2.32	3.61	.78	1.22	1.85	2.58	4.12	1.00	1.09	1.80	2.23	3.91	.81	1.01	2.16	2.57	4.06					
Invisible.....	1.06	.09	.65	1.11	1.02	1.28	.10	.03	.33	.70	1.91	1.87	.24	.95	.96	1.58	1.26	1.12	1.62	1.61	.11	1.81	.39	1.30	.94					
Total visible and invisible	.42	.81	2.53	3.03	4.37	2.30	1.32	1.73	1.99	4.31	1.13	.35	2.09	3.53	5.08	.42	.83	1.66	1.61	5.52	.92	.23	2.55	2.27	5.00					
Cards:																														
Visible—																														
Flat strippings	2.54	2.40	2.78	2.66	3.08	2.87	2.43	2.84	2.95	3.21	2.81	2.77	2.86	3.07	3.64	1.95	1.94	2.44	2.60	2.86	2.17	2.32	2.71	3.12	3.78					
Cylinder and doffer strip-pings	.65	.56	.88	.96	.95	1.01	.77	.97	1.00	.92	.82	.71	.60	.92	1.04	.74	.58	.74	.77	.91	.56	.72	.92	1.05	1.39					
Motes and fly	1.05	1.18	1.80	1.92	3.04	1.58	1.26	1.62	2.05	2.75	.96	1.43	1.77	2.80	3.81	1.20	1.41	2.08	2.56	3.32	1.11	1.27	1.87	2.49	4.12					
Sweepings	.15	.22	.15	.06	.20	.35	.15	.18	.13	.15	.14	.11	.15	.18	.21	.25	.09	.19	.15	.28	.20	.08	.15	.13	.09					
Total visible.....	4.39	4.36	5.61	5.60	7.27	5.81	4.61	5.61	6.13	7.03	4.73	5.02	5.47	6.97	8.70	4.12	4.02	5.42	6.08	7.37	3.98	4.39	5.65	6.79	9.38					
Invisible.....	1.25	.31	0.00	.21	1.06	1.15	.04	0.00	.19	.12	1.30	1.20	.15	.12	.03	1.37	1.15	1.35	1.04	.20	1.21	1.02	1.20	.61	1.25					
Total visible and invisible	4.14	4.67	5.61	5.81	7.21	4.66	4.65	5.61	5.94	7.15	4.43	4.82	5.62	7.00	8.73	3.75	3.87	5.07	6.04	7.57	2.77	4.37	5.45	7.40	9.13					
Pickers and cards:																														
Visible.....	4.85	5.05	7.34	7.35	10.30	6.84	5.77	7.21	8.33	10.33	5.52	6.22	7.20	9.30	12.37	5.10	5.07	7.13	8.21	10.87	4.75	5.39	7.66	9.21	12.97					
Invisible.....	1.31	.40	.65	1.31	.96	1.23	.14	.03	.52	.82	1.21	1.07	.39	1.07	.99	1.95	1.41	1.46	1.66	1.80	1.09	1.83	.70	.30	.70					
Total visible and invisible	4.54	5.45	7.99	8.66	11.26	4.41	5.91	7.24	7.81	11.15	4.31	5.15	7.59	10.37	13.36	4.15	4.66	6.67	7.55	12.67	3.66	4.56	7.86	9.61	13.67					
Average loss for each zone				7.58					7.30					8.16					7.14						7.85					



**Specialist in Cotton Testing (Male), \$2,400-\$3,000. Assistant in Cotton Testing (Male), \$1,500-\$2,400. June 19, 1918.**

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for the positions listed above, for men only. Three vacancies in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at entrance salaries ranging from \$2,400 to \$3,000 a year for specialist in cotton testing and from \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year for assistant in cotton testing, depending upon the qualifications of the appointees, and future vacancies requiring similar qualifications, will be filled from these examinations, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

The duties of the appointees will be to supervise or assist in investigations and mill tests relating to waste content, tensile strength, and other manufacturing and bleaching qualities of the various grades, and varieties of cotton, and also to assist in the cotton grading and standardization work of the Department.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated:

Subjects: (1) Education, 25; (2) experience, 45; (3) thesis or discussion, 30; total 100.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 2118, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

#### Doing a Little for After-War Trade.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is apparently working hard to give the American business man valuable information, and its latest scheme is to send to American embassies and legations abroad commercial attaches commanding large salaries and well posted on foreign trade conditions. The first man will be sent to Rome, but a list of trained men qualified for the business will be made up, and Congress asked to provide the necessary money. The bureau will extend its work in the Orient, and contemplates sending trade commissioners to Europe, South Africa and the Far East in the near future to devote their entire time and attention to development of American trade abroad.—Daily News Record.

#### He Wanted to Be Honest.

A congressman who sent free seeds to a constituent in a franked envelope on the corner of which were the usual words, "Penalty for private use, \$300," received a few days later, says the Guide to Nature, a letter that read:

"I don't know what to do about those garden seeds you sent me. I notice it is \$300 fine for private use. I don't want to use them for public. I want to plant them in my private garden. I can't afford to pay \$300 for the privilege. Won't you see if you can fix it so I can use them privately?"—Ex.

If you buy War-Savings Stamps, you also help your country.

## MONOPOLE OIL

U. S. Patent No. 861,397

Serial No. 367,303

A valuable and well known product.

In Dyeing cotton it gives penetration and evenness of color, together with brilliancy.

In Finishing it imparts the much appreciated "glove" feel.

### JACQUES WOLF & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers  
Passaic, N. J.

## Boiling Out, Dyeing, Fulling and Washing in One Continuous Operation

COMBINING these operations in our Hustler Continuous Process Machine, saves time, labor and materials, and consequently reduces cost.

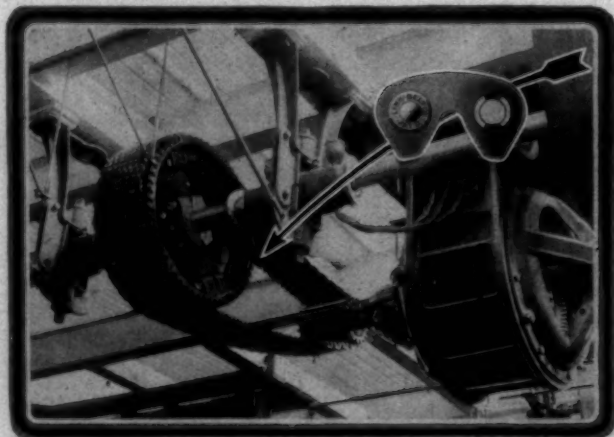
Our multiple compartment Machine offers textile manufacturers an opportunity of producing quality goods at a greatly reduced cost. Let us figure on your proposition.

Details and estimates gladly furnished

### SALEM IRON WORKS

315 Liberty Street

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.



## Lineshaft Drives

IF EVERY mill, factory and shop in the United States had this 98% efficient drive instead of power-wasting, slipping, leather belt drives, think how much their production would increase.

And increased production is just what our country needs today. Heed this statement. Write for our 128 page Data Book No. 125 and figure out for yourself how Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives can turn your present power waste into profits.

The book is free to those who want facts on the efficient transmission of power. Write today.

**LINK-BELT COMPANY**

PHILADELPHIA  
CHICAGO  
INDIANAPOLIS

**LINK-BELT**  
SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

## DYEING MACHINES

Circulating Type Raw Stock  
Dyeing and Bleaching Machines

Revolving Cylinder Type Raw  
Stock Dyeing and Bleaching  
Machines

Revolving Cylinder Hosiery  
Dyeing Machines

**Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co.**  
PITTSBURGH, PA.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday By

Clark Publishing Company

Offices: Room 609 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor  
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor

## SUBSCRIPTION

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

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THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1918

### Getting Ready for Wrightsville.

The annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association will be held at Wrightsville Beach, Wilmington, N. C., on June 21st and 22nd, and those who enjoyed the meeting last year are looking forward to this meeting.

Wrightsville Beach is a most delightful place, as it is directly on the ocean and the waves come almost up to the hotel piers.

Early in the morning and all of the afternoon the surf is filled with bathers and at night the Lumina Pavillion is crowded with dancers.

The program is about completed and will be ready for publication next week, but in a general way we can state the following:

Friday morning, June 21st, is to be devoted to technical papers.

Friday afternoon will be devoted to a discussion of the labor problem and particularly to the general system of solicitation of labor.

Saturday morning is to be a rousing patriotic meeting with the keynote, "What Can Mill Men Do to Help Win the War?" The patriotic meeting will be followed by the election of officers and business meeting.

It is intended to make the Wrightsville meeting on June 21st and 22nd well worth attending and every superintendent, overseer and master mechanic should arrange to be present.

### The Same in England.

The advocates of price fixing, most of whom are consumers of cotton goods and many of whom are known to be short of their requirements, would have every one believe that the unusual price situation is due to a concerted action by American mills.

We quote the following extract from the Cotton Factory Times of England to show that the same conditions prevail in the cotton goods and cotton yarn markets of that country:

"The yarn market has been strong throughout during the week, and so far nothing seems able to check the upward tendency of prices. Spinners have had no difficulty in obtaining full prices if they have had anything to sell that was wanted, and as regards orders for forward delivery, say extending well into the summer months, there is the same reluctance to do business which has been noticed for some time, it is

very awkward for sellers to keep their yarn entirely off the market, for whilst there are admittedly very serious difficulties, there is naturally a desire to keep business connections together, and if their customers sell cloth they want to buy yarn for cover. The situation throughout is unprecedented, and there is unfortunately nothing in view which is likely to afford relief, many in fact being inclined to regard the fu-

ture as being more likely to add to the tension than to relieve it in any appreciable manner. Sellers and buyers alike are finding trading increasingly difficult, and only those who have all along kept themselves well provided with supplies beforehand have been in a position to do business comfortably and satisfactorily. There is great pressure for delivery of some description of yarn, and it is scarcely possible to find a weak spot anywhere, whilst the determination of many users to keep bought ahead causes them to place orders which ensure, as far as is possible, the continuance of deliveries. It is really remarkable that at these high prices there should be so much buying power about, but the scarcity of supplies in all directions prevents any accumulations, and the demand for goods is evidently of a thoroughly urgent character. Yarn users are apparently determined to keep up their supplies as well as possible, and any sales of cloth which they make are as a rule promptly covered, for delay in this matter has recently given anything but satisfactory results. Bundles for export have been firm and business has been difficult to transact. Egyptian spinners have been strong throughout, and sellers in many directions are indifferent about adding to their already extensive engagements.

"The strength of the cloth market generally has been fully maintained during the week, and although the movements of cotton futures have been erratic, the tendency of things here has been in favor of sellers. Manufacturers are so independent of new business that they can choose which they will have."

### Our Increased Advertising.

Before our present associate editor joined our staff, last January, we told him that it was our custom to publish a sixteen-page paper but that occasionally we had to run extra pages to carry the advertising. He remarked last week that only once since he had been with us had we been able to publish in sixteen page form, which fact indicates the way that our advertising has grown.

We have always spent more time and money in getting subscribers and keeping in touch with our mill field than in securing advertising and we believe that we are the only textile journal that does not keep regular advertising solicitors in the Northern field.

In view of that situation, there must be some basis for the remarkable growth of our advertising and it is probably summed up in the fol-

lowing extract from a letter written last week by a Southern supply house to a Northern manufacturer of roving cans:

"I think it is the best of the textile publications, being read largely by just the class of people whom you would desire to reach."

It is statements like this, from men who travel among the mills, that bring us our steady increase in advertising. Any man who travels the Southern territory sees the Southern Textile Bulletin oftener than any other journal, hears it mentioned far oftener and soon learns that it is the journal that the mill men of the South read.

Sometimes advertising managers compile figures and decide against us but the salesman comes home from the South and says as one did recently, "To hell with your figures, I visit the mill and I know that the Southern Textile Bulletin is the best and most widely read paper in the field. If you want to increase any sales put the advertising in that paper."

It is reports from the men who travel the mill districts that help us and those reports are based upon a live and real circulation, for if we did not have the subscribers, the traveling men would never see our journal.

We do not have much chance with the advertising manager who judges the Southern field from a long distance but we get the business when it is put up to the man in the field.

### Names on the Casualty List.

We would like to have sent us as promptly as possible the name of any cotton mill boy who is reported killed or wounded in France.

There are many mill boys fighting in France and we wish to publish the names of those who give either their lives or their blood for their country.

### Anderson Mill Boy Wounded in France.

Anderson, S. C.—Mr. John Hayes, peace officer at Orr Cotton Mills, who has a son with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, received last week the following telegram:

"Deeply regret to inform you that it is officially reported that Private Baxter Hayes, medical department, was severely wounded in action May 5th."

Young Hayes, who is well known and has many friends here, has been in the service of Uncle Sam for a little more than four years, having entered the army as a volunteer May 1st, 1914. He was at Fort Bliss, and in New Mexico and on the Mexican border, for more than three years, leaving there last July for France.



## Personal News

John Cumnock has resigned as superintendent of the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mill.

J. A. Henson has been promoted to superintendent of Carolina Hosiery Mill, Marion, N. C.

Thomas Leagan from Mayworth, N. C., is now loom fixer at Mecklenburg Mill, North Charlotte, N. C.

D. W. Anderson has been elected general manager at New Holland, Ga., also remains superintendent.

I. M. Johnson has accepted the position as general overseer of spinning at Tifton (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

James Oates is now overseer of carding, spinning and spooling at the Glenola Cotton Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

D. L. Phillips, formerly with the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., is now loom fixer at Kershaw (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. W. Parrott has resigned as superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 1 and No. 2 at Charlotte, N. C.

Charles Lockman of Motaoca, Va., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

G. G. Simpson, secretary of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, has resigned to enter the Army.

E. H. Buckner has resigned as second hand in carding at Merrimack Mill, and accepted a position with Abingdon Mill, Huntsville, Ala.

D. N. Gosnell, formerly with the Hopedale Manufacturing Co., of Milford, Mass., is now overseer of weaving for the F. T. Parker Co., of Columbia, S. C.

N. J. Carver, from Fountain Inn, S. C., is now overseer of weaving at the Coosa Manufacturing Co., Piedmont, Ala., succeeding Elbridge McFarland, deceased.

W. F. Ivey, formerly overseer of carding and spinning at Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C., is now overseer of spinning at Entwistle Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

J. A. Adams, second hand at Pomona Mill, Greensboro, has changed to oversee weaving in the Roberdel Mill No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.

F. E. Dyer has resigned as second hand in cloth room at New Holland, Ga., to accept position of outside overseer at Miltstead, Ga.

J. H. Buckner, overseer of carding at Capitola Mills, Marshall, N. C., has been promoted to overseer of carding, spooling and twisting.

H. G. Leigh has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Hamilton Carhartt Mill No. 1, Rock Hill, S. C., to become superintendent of the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mill.

Walter McGlenn has resigned as second hand in weaving at Piedmont Mills, Egan, Ga., to accept position of weaver at Couch Mills, East Point, Ga.

A. A. Roddy has resigned as overseer of spinning at Winnsboro to accept a similar position with the Victor-Monaghan Mills at Seneca, S. C.

Walter S. Taylor, formerly superintendent of the Brookford (N. C.) Mills, has accepted a position as Government cloth inspector and is now located at Peekskill, N. Y.

L. H. Miller has resigned his position as overseer of carding at Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala., and has accepted a position as assistant manager of the Cedartown Cotton and Carpet Company, Cedartown, Ga.

J. A. Baugh, Jr., F. B. Gardiner, C. D. Scott, Miss Ada Bell Fuller and Miss Myrtle White are making a tour of the Carolinas and Virginia in the interest of a community house which is to be built at LaGrange Mills.

J. G. King, who was superintendent for several years of the Elmira Cotton Mill of Burlington, N. C., but for the last six months has been connected with the Mill News Printing Company as advertising representative, has resigned his position with the Mill News and expects to go back into the mill business again.

### ALBANY GREASE

has just rounded out a half century of usefulness. Its incomparable record of lubrication service during the past 50 years stamps it as a most efficient and economical lubricant. It can be used on engines, motors, line shafting, looms, twisters, spinners, etc., with highly satisfactory results. Write for samples.

### ALBANY LUBRICATING CO.

708-10 Washington St., New York



J. H. Separk, treasurer of Gray Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C., is to deliver the alumni address at Trinity College, Durham, N. C., June 4.

Lawrence McRae, formerly manager of the Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., but later secretary to U. S. Senator F. M. Simmons, has accepted a position with the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

#### Gate City Cotton Mills.

#### College Park, Ga.

J. W. Jolly.....Superintendent  
W. H. Hardy.....Carder  
L. L. Collins.....Spinner  
W. T. Hagan.....Winding  
A. Jarvis.....Master Mechanic  
C. E. Hart.....Night Carder  
Tom Payton.....Spinner  
Ralph Thomas.....Winding  
Grover Johnson.....Engineer

#### Walton Cotton Mill Co.

#### Monroe, Ga.

W. C. Gibson.....Superintendent  
H. A. Coker.....Carder  
E. M. Smith.....Spinner  
W. C. Faulkner.....Weaver  
P. H. Gibson.....Cloth Room  
W. H. Gibson.....Master Mechanic

#### International Cotton Mills,

#### LaGrange Mill Division, LaGrange, Ga.

F. B. Gardener.....Superintendent  
M. T. Willis.....Carder  
D. G. Reid.....Spinner  
G. L. Norris.....Weaver  
L. A. Sands.....Cloth Room  
C. D. Scott.....Master Mechanic

#### Star Thread Mill.

#### Athens, Ga.

C. L. Upchurch.....Superintendent  
J. E. Gunter.....Carder  
J. W. Davis.....Spinner  
J. O. Smith.....Master Mechanic  
W. R. Williams.....Twisting

#### Martel Manufacturing Co.

#### Egan, Ga.

E. B. Wise.....Superintendent  
V. A. Pharr.....Carder  
T. W. Haddle.....Spinner  
O. O. Day.....Weaver  
J. W. Bennett.....Cloth Room  
F. C. Simpson.....Master Mechanic

#### The Berryton Mills,

#### Berryton, Ga.

W. Keighley.....Superintendent  
W. C. Hardy.....Carder  
A. E. Strange.....Spinner  
L. A. Hudson.....Master Mechanic

#### Manchester Cotton Mills.

#### Manchester, Ga.

M. M. Trotter, Jr.....Sec'y & Manager  
W. W. Arnold, Jr.....Supt.  
Vond Thompson.....Gen. Ov. Carding  
A. S. Griffith.....Gen. Ov. Spin. & Twist.  
D. F. Poole.....Gen. Ov. Weaving  
M. Parrett.....Cloth Room  
J. T. Tice.....Master Mechanic  
Mr. Adams.....Asst. Master Mechanic  
Homer Smith.....Night Asst. Carder  
Louie Cone.....Day Asst. Carder  
H. C. Henderson.....Night Spinner,  
Warper and Twisting

#### Exposition Cotton Mills.

#### Atlanta, Ga.

J. S. Drake.....Superintendent  
Paul Nuchols.....Carder  
J. W. Hames.....Spinner  
G. W. Dennis.....Weaver No. 1  
S. E. Purgason.....Weaver No. 2  
J. E. Thompson.....Cloth Room  
Wm. M. Dobson.....Master Mechanic

#### Ninety-Six Cotton Mill,

#### Ninety-Six, S. C.

J. E. Thompson.....Superintendent  
J. A. Boughnight.....Carder  
C. C. Rush.....Spinner  
P. S. Parkman.....Weaver  
J. B. Fowler.....Cloth Room  
C. S. Butler.....Outside  
S. C. Lindsey.....Master Mechanic

## American Aniline Products, Inc.

80 Fifth Avenue, New York

Works: Harrison, New Jersey Lodi, New Jersey Nyack, New York

Amanil Direct Colors  
Amacid Colors

Amacid Chrome Colors  
Basic Colors

Sulphur Colors

Amanil Vat Olive G  
Victoria Blue B

New England Office;  
87 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Southern Office;  
Danville, Virginia



# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Decatur, Ala.**—Decatur Hosiery Mills will add 20 knitting machines and this new equipment has been purchased.

**Athens, Ga.**—The Princeton Mills are installing two new slubbers and four roving frames which are replacing old machinery.

**Athens, Ga.**—The Star Thread Mills are installing 36 deliveries of drawing and one pair of Howard & Bullough clothing frames.

**New Orleans, La.**—Lane Cotton Mills will build an additional structure, to be of brick and one story high, costing \$25,000.

**College Park, Ga.**—The Gate City Cotton Mills are changing from steam to electric drive; have also put in the dustless card stripping system in their mill.

**Blacksburg, S. C.**—The Broad River Mills at Blacksburg are painting the houses of their employees and otherwise improving and beautifying their premises.

**Concord, N. C.**—The secretary of State has chartered the Hoover Hosiery Mill of Concord, with \$50,000 authorized and \$5,000 paid in capital. The subscribers are A. R. Hoover, W. W. Flowe and J. F. Goodman.

**Lindale, Ga.**—Every house in Lindale (Massachusetts Mills in Georgia) is to receive a new coat of paint this summer. Painting Overseer Frank Rogers, with a crew of painters will begin the work Monday morning in Old Town.

**Burlington, N. C.**—The Standard Cement Products Company of Wilmington, N. C., have just finished installing a complete sewerage disposal system for the Lakeside Mill village.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—The Merrimack Mills, on the outskirts of Huntsville, has again increased its payroll, and compared with last year the weekly payroll, which then amounted to \$4,700 is now \$10,400. The increase is about 13 cents.

**Wilmington, N. C.**—The new electrically operated plant of the Cement Products Company of Wilmington, N. C., has just been completed. The new plant will double the output of the company, which is engaged in the manufacture of "Sanisep" Portable Sewerage Disposal Systems.

**Roanoke, Va.**—Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., will establish an underwear mill at Roanoke, three hundred women to be employed. A suitable building has been secured, and an equipment of machinery will be installed for a daily capacity of 1,200 garments, production to begin by June 1.

**Berryton, Ga.**—The Berryton Cotton Mills have purchased ten Howard & Bullough cards and a bale-breaker and conveyor. They are also starting work upon the construction of 24 new tenement houses, which will replace some old houses which will be taken down and moved to the mill farm.

**Lanett, Ala.**—The large weave shed of the Lanett Cotton Mills has now been completed and new machinery installed and put in running order. This new equipment consists of 15,000 spindles and 500 looms, bringing the total number of machines up to 83,000 spindles, and 2,200 looms. Construction on this addition was started about a year ago.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—National House of Representatives approved measure providing for establishment of factory at federal penitentiary here for manufacture of cotton fabrics; the measure includes appropriation of \$650,000 for purchase of machinery for manufacture of cotton duck and other cotton goods for War and Navy Department and Shipping Board and additional \$350,000 for working capital.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—Meetings of the stockholders of several cotton mills in and around Spartanburg were held here May 16 and 17. Dividends were declared by all but one of the mills.

The stockholders of the Clifton

Manufacturing Company a few days ago declared a dividend of 6 per cent, and re-elected the old officers of the company. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Tucapau Mills an extra dividend of 10 per cent was declared, a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent payable June 20 was also declared. The directors of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent. The semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent payable June 20, was also declared. The directors and officers were re-elected. The directors of the Gainesville Manufacturing company declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. The meeting of the stockholders of Drayton Mills was also held. The old directors and officers were re-elected. No dividend was declared.

**Columbus, Ga.**—H. L. Williams was re-elected president of the Swift Manufacturing Company, at the annual meeting of the directors held recently.

P. K. McKenney, formerly of this city, but at present a resident of McKinney, Texas, was elected to the position of vice-president and treasurer, succeeding John T. Abney, who resigned his position on account of ill health.

G. C. Barfield who has been with the Swift Manufacturing Company, for the past 16 years was elected to the position of secretary.

The board of directors for the en-

suing year will be composed of the following stockholders: H. L. Williams, Rhodes Browne, Geo. Ham-burger, T. C. Hudson, F. H. Springer, P. K. McKenney, and E. W. Swift.

Reports of the officials showed that the affairs of the company are in a satisfactory condition.

It was greatly regretted by every official and employee of the Swift Manufacturing Company that it was necessary for Mr. Abney to resign his position on account of ill health. However, Mr. Abney will remain in the employment of the company and will render valuable service due to his long experience and thorough knowledge of the cotton mill business.

He entered the employ of the Swift Manufacturing Company in 1883 as a mere employee, but by close adherence to his duties and his ambition to succeed soon brought a promotion. He was made foreman of one of the departments, which promotion he held for several years, later being made superintendent. This latter position was tendered him by the late G. M. Williams, the founder of the mill. After serving for a good many years as superintendent, he was elected secretary and treasurer, which position he held with credit to himself and the company until this week.

The many friends of Mr. P. K. McKenney will be pleased to learn that he is to return to Columbus. He is at present making his home in McKinney, Texas, where he is treasurer and general manager of the Texas Cotton Mill Company. He is a cotton mill man of practical experience, and his connection with this large Columbus mill will mean much to its future success.

**Baltimore, Md.**—An initial dividend of 2 per cent has been declared on the common stock of the International Cotton Mills of Massachusetts. It is payable June 1, and is at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. The par value of the shares is \$50 and this dividend is equivalent to \$1 per share. This distribution has been expected for several months following the prosperous period the company had in 1917, when the International Cotton Mills of Massachusetts earned that year over 43 per cent on its common stock after all deductions, including all reserves for depreciation, income and excess profit taxes, etc.

At the time it was predicted that a dividend on the common stock could be expected. The corporation waited until it got well along into 1918 in order to increase its working capital and further strengthen its financial position before beginning dividends on the common stock. On June 1 the International Cotton Mills of Massachusetts will pay off its \$4,000,000 note issue then due. It arranged some time ago for this by the sale of \$3,000,000 of notes to the banking house of Lee, Higginson & Company, supplying the other \$1,-

## E. S. DRAPER

Landscape Architect and City Planner

506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

### PROFESSIONAL SERVICE IN

- Laying out New Mill Villages
- Improving Old Mill Villages
- Beautifying Mill Grounds and Mill Villages

## United Chemical Products Corporation

York and Colgate Streets, Jersey City, N. J.

Aniline Colors  
Intermediates

**SUMAC** Chromonal Fast Khaki  
Chromonal Green

Lactic Acid—Tartar Emetic—Gum Arabic—Talc

**SOLUBLE OILS, TEXTILE SOAPS  
and FINISHING PRODUCTS**

Southern Representatives:  
R. T. GRANT, 198 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.



000,000 out of its accumulated profits.

The reduction of this note issue benefits both the preferred and common stockholders, as it removes a lien of \$4,000,000 ahead of these two issues. The preferred stock issue is comparatively small, amounting to \$3,735,400, and has been paying dividends regularly at the rate of 7 per cent. New England investors bought a large amount of this preferred stock when it was originally issued, and since then have been steadily absorbing it.

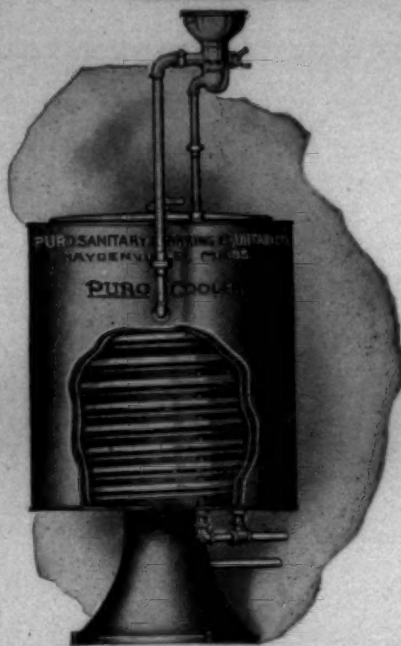
The common stock amounts to \$4,834,300. A large amount of this stock is owned in Baltimore, having come to local holders in exchange for their original holdings of the junior securities of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company and preferred stock of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company. Practically all these original holders of junior securities made these exchanges, accepting the several reorganizations which were undertaken. A few who declined to exchange were wiped out when the bondholders took possession of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, and foreclosed the mortgage. It is these former bondholders that are the present preferred and common stockholders of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., all other interests having been extinguished by the local bondholders' committee. This company is also in a very prosperous condition, recently paying the initial dividend on its preferred stock and is expected soon to pay another one.

International Cotton Mills of Massachusetts common stock was quoted a few days ago in the Boston market at 32½ bid and 40 asked. Until lately, the quotation has been around 20 bid and 25 asked. The news of this dividend action created much favorable comment, in local financial circles. On the board of directors of the company are S. Davies Warfield, J. H. Wheelwright and W. J. Casey of Baltimore.

#### Charged With Assault.

A warrant has been issued charging Laurence Hester, an official of the Delgado Cotton Mills, Wilmington, N. C., with an assault upon a three-years-old child by putting it out of a house owned by the mill and occupied by the child's parents, and nailing up the doors, without removing the furniture. Hester, it is alleged, proceeded in a high-handed manner and without any legal authority. The mother of the child was employed at the mill at the time, the father having left and gone to the shipyards in quest of work.

## PURO COOLER



THE PERFECTION IN  
ICE COOLING TANKS

40 Ft. Coil Pipe  
Capacity 100 lbs. Ice.

Locking Cover with Rubber  
Gasket

AIR TIGHT TANK—NO  
WASTE

and Cannot be Used for a  
Refrigerator

With the Only Genuinely  
Sanitary Drinking Fountain

IT PAYS TO GET  
THE BEST

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.,  
Haydenville, Mass.

Southern Agent  
E. S. Player, Greenville, S. C.

## He Maims as Many Men as the Kaiser—

Old fashioned set  
screws have no place  
in the modern shop.  
Throw these little  
devils out of your  
plant.



## Allen Safety Set Screws Make Shops Safe for the Workers



They have no projecting heads and are flush with the surface when screwed into place. They put an end to all troubles of broken heads and drilling or chipping out mushroomed screws.

"Allen" Screws are made from high test steel bars. All sizes from ¼ to 1½ in. furnished.

We'll gladly send you free samples which you can put to any strength test you want—the test will convince you that while you may have seen screws that looked like Allen Screws, you have never seen any with their strength and pressure resisting qualities.

Write for Circular No. 10 and free samples.

The Allen Mfg. Co., 135 Sheldon St., Hartford, Conn.  
People's Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 173 Princess St., Manchester, Eng.

## "LEATHEROID" SEAMLESS ROVING CANS



Cars, Boxes, Barrels  
and Superior Mill Re-  
ceptacles sold by  
Southern Mill Sup-  
ply Houses.

Write us direct for  
newest catalog.

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Sales Co.

1024 Filbert Street  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Selling Agents for the  
ROGERS FIBRE CO.  
Successors to  
Leatheroid Mfg. Co.

Forest City, N. C.—Miss Virginia Graham, head of the welfare work of the Tanner string of mills, is to have five assistants, Miss Gertrude Taylor at Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C., and Miss Clara Horn Carswell at Spencer Mills, Spindale, N. C. Others will be employed for the Florence Mills at Caroleen and Henrietta, all under the supervision of Miss Graham. It will be the purpose of these welfare workers to teach home economics, cooking, sewing, canning, etc., as well as to teach the children songs, outdoor games and sanitation.

#### Long Staple Cotton on Conservation List.

Washington. — Many important commodities are added to the export conservation list by the war trade board. Under an order effective May 18 the following act included in commodities that may be exported only for war purposes and under license:

American long staple cotton, asbestos, cotton yarns, leather and silk.

#### Adding Trained Nurses.

The Wiscasset-Efird Mills, Albemarle, N. C., will add another trained nurse to its force in the person of Miss Lucy Cook, who comes from Hildebrand, N. C. She comes for duty on the 1st of June and is highly recommended.

#### The Efficient Drive for Machine Tools.

The Link-Belt Company of Chicago, Ill., has issued a very interesting booklet known as "The Efficient Drive for Machine Tools." This book can be obtained free upon request.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING

COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



### Manufacturing Tests of the Official Cotton Standards for Grade.

(Continued from page 13.)

The variations in the tensile strength of yarn made from cotton originating in the Piedmont Plateau, Atlantic Coastal Plains, and eastern Gulf Coastal Plains conform closely to the grade of the cotton, but the tensile strength of yarn made from cotton originating in the western Gulf Coastal Plains or western Prairie Lands and Plateau does not bear the same relationship to the grade. The same relationship in the tensile strength of yarn made from the same grades of western upland cotton in the mill tests. (See Table III and discussion.) Cotton from crops of several seasons must be tested before a safe basis for comparison can be established.

It will be observed also that in the textile-school tests the twist constant 4.76, which was the nearest obtainable to 4.75, known as the twist standard for upland cotton of approximately 1-inch staple, did not produce yarn with a maximum tensile strength. The average tensile strength of the five grades in the different zones shows that the constant 4.53 produced stronger yarn than either 4.76 or 4.29. Constants 4.29, 4.53, and 4.76 represent, respectively, 20.12, 21.25, and 22.32 turns per inch for twist for 22's yarn.

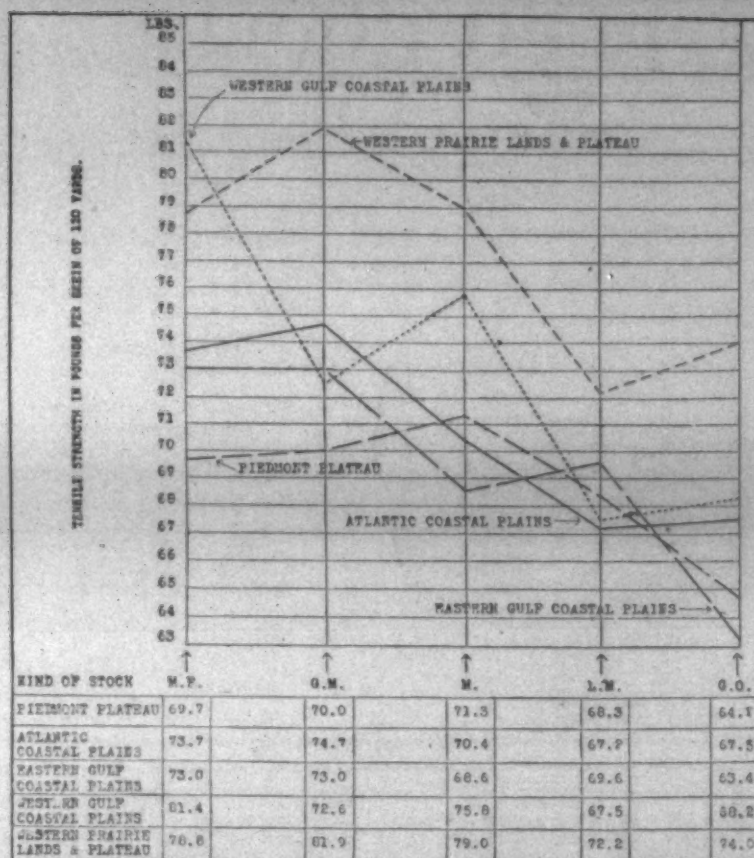


FIG. 7.—The tensile strength of 22's yarns made with 4.75 twist constant from five grades of cotton from each of the several zones. (Textile school tests.)

TABLE V.—Tensile-strength comparisons of 22's yarn in pounds per skein of 120 yards each (textile-school tests).

Zone.	Twist constants.	M. F.	G. M.	M.	L. M.	G. O.	Average.
Piedmont Plateau	4.29	70.8	71.9	73.4	70.0	64.0	70.0
	4.53	73.6	73.2	75.0	74.7	69.2	73.3
	4.76	69.7	70.0	71.3	68.3	64.7	68.8
	Average	71.4	71.7	73.4	71.0	66.0	70.7
Atlantic Coastal Plains	4.29	74.1	75.1	70.5	68.4	68.2	71.3
	4.53	77.5	77.3	73.4	69.6	69.2	73.4
	4.76	73.7	74.7	70.4	67.2	67.5	70.7
	Average	75.1	75.7	71.4	68.4	68.3	71.8
Eastern Gulf Coastal Plains	4.29	72.4	70.3	68.1	68.5	63.5	68.6
	4.53	77.8	76.8	71.7	73.7	65.1	73.0
	4.76	73.0	73.0	68.6	69.6	63.4	69.5
	Average	74.4	73.4	69.5	70.6	64.0	70.4
Average of eastern stock		73.6	73.6	71.4	70.0	66.1	71.0
Western Gulf Coastal Plains	4.29	88.3	74.7	77.6	66.8	69.9	75.5
	4.53	85.5	75.3	78.2	67.6	72.5	73.8
	4.76	81.4	72.6	75.8	67.5	68.2	73.1
	Average	85.1	74.2	77.2	67.3	70.2	74.8
Western Prairie Lands and Plateau	4.29	78.9	84.5	82.6	73.6	74.5	78.8
	4.53	82.5	87.9	84.0	78.0	79.6	82.4
	4.76	73.8	81.9	79.0	72.2	74.0	77.2
	Average	80.1	84.8	81.9	74.9	76.0	79.5
Average of western stock		82.6	79.5	79.6	71.0	73.1	77.2

TABLE VI.—Average daily maximum and minimum outside temperatures and the total precipitation during the tests.

Month.	Mill tests.			Month.	Textile-school tests.		
	Average maximum temperature.	Average minimum temperature.	Total precipitation.		Average maximum temperature.	Average minimum temperature.	Total precipitation.
February	Degrees. 31.0	Degrees. 20.4	Inches. 5.14	May	Degrees. 81.7	Degrees. 61.7	Inches. 2.95
March	36.2	23.8	3.77	June	83.2	64.0	7.17
April	60.3	37.7	4.78	July	84.4	69.7	8.09
Average	39.2	27.3	4.56	Average	83.1	65.1	6.07

22's yarn, manufactured with 4.76 constant, made from the five different grades of cotton originating in the various zones (see Fig. 1). The tensile strength is in pounds per skein of 120 yards with the downward stroke of the traverse moving at the rate of 12 inches per minute. The figures in the table in the lower part of the graph were taken from Table V and placed here for convenient reference.

### Weather, Relative Humidity, and Moisture Content During Spinning Tests.

(Mill and textile-school tests.)

The condition of the weather, relative humidity, and moisture content were taken into consideration during the entire time that the mill tests and the textile-school tests were in progress. These differences between the percentages of total waste as found in the mill tests and the total waste found in the textile-school tests (see Tables II and IV) are so great that, unless these conditions are considered, the results are confusing.

#### Weather conditions:

Table VI gives the monthly averages of the maximum and of the minimum temperatures and the precipitation in Fall River, Mass., during the months of February, March, and April, and in Raleigh, N. C., during the months of May, June, and July, 1916, while the mill tests and the textile-school tests, respectively, were in progress. These averages were derived from reports of the Weather Bureau, which show the maximum and minimum temperatures and the precipitation for each day.

#### Relative humidity:

During the time the cotton was

Practically the same results were found in the mill tests. (See Table III.) The twists per inch in the yarn were verified by untwisting the yarn and counting the turns per inch.

Figure 7 represents graphically being manufactured humidifiers the comparative tensile strength of were regulated so as to maintain as

TABLE VII.—Relative humidity and inside temperature during the tests.

Kind of cotton.	Room.	MILL TESTS.									
		M. F.		G. M.		M.		L. M.		G. O.	
		Average temperature.	Average relative humidity.	Average temperature.	Average relative humidity.	Average temperature.	Average relative humidity.	Average temperature.	Average relative humidity.	Average temperature.	Average relative humidity.
Eastern upland	Picker	78.5	46.9	66.5	56.9	71.2	59.2	78.9	49.5	74.9	52.9
	Opener	78.3	38.6	73.0	48.3	72.6	38.4	74.5	42.3	72.7	47.6
	Breaker	77.4	42.5	73.1	51.1	73.3	35.9	73.8	43.0	72.8	47.2
	Finisher	70.6	48.9	71.8	52.1	69.7	50.4	72.6	50.9	71.2	51.3
Western upland	Card	81.8	54.1	81.8	54.1	81.8	54.1	81.8	54.1	81.8	54.1
	Spinning	69.5	47.9	76.7	46.3	69.2	38.9	73.0	46.0	71.4	48.7
	Opener	69.0	41.2	65.5	41.3	67.2	44.7	67.5	45.5	64.2	45.3
	Breaker	69.6	43.9	67.4	46.9	67.5	45.8	67.6	44.8	63.1	49.9
Piedmont Plateau	Card	71.6	52.6	71.0	48.7	70.4	50.0	69.6	48.3	68.9	46.9
	Spinning	81.8	54.1	81.8	54.1	81.8	54.1	81.8	54.1	81.8	54.1
	Opener	82.0	68.4	82.2	63.7	80.4	62.7	81.0	55.5	80.3	53.2
	Breaker	83.0	69.0	83.8	63.0	81.5	58.0	82.5	58.9	81.0	61.5
Atlantic Coastal Plains	Card	84.6	65.4	78.1	60.0	78.7	53.8	78.8	56.0	79.6	53.3
	Spinning	76.8	63.6	78.0	58.2	82.0	60.4	80.4	60.6	82.0	61.3
	Opener	78.0	61.3	78.0	64.5	84.0	57.9	80.8	59.8	82.0	61.9
	Breaker	78.9	57.8	79.2	58.8	80.3	53.5	79.6	60.1	81.4	55.3
Eastern Gulf Coastal Plains	Card	80.0	66.4	80.6	66.9	85.0	57.6	89.3	57.9	83.3	55.9
	Spinning	80.0	63.5	81.8	66.6	85.3	60.9	90.0	58.0	83.0	60.2
	Opener	81.6	59.4	83.8	59.4	82.8	59.4	84.3	67.8	81.3	61.3
	Breaker	89.3	58.1	92.0	52.7	92.0	58.5	83.6	64.1	84.1	63.6
Western Gulf Coastal Plains	Card	90.0	57.8	91.8	54.9	92.0	60.2	83.6	63.7	85.9	63.4
	Spinning	86.1	60.4	83.8	60.0	84.3	63.3	83.6	60.8	81.3	57.3
	Opener	87.5	56.9	82.4	63.5	88.4	60.8	81.9	68.8	88.1	61.9
	Breaker	88.0	55.7	84.4	63.3	90.0	60.3	86.1	65.7	88.0	64.5
Western Prairie Lands and Plateau	Card	82.7	62.7	85.4	66.4	82.2	69.0	86.5	61.0	83.8	72.8
	Spinning	82.7	62.7	85.4	66.4	82.2	69.0	86.5	61.0	83.8	72.8
	Opener	82.7	62.7	85.4	66.4	82.2	69.0	86.5	61.0	83.8	72.8
	Breaker	82.7	62.7	85.4	66.4	82.2	69.0	86.5	61.0	83.8	72.8

1 Card and spinning machinery in one large room.



nearly as possible a constant humidity, but in the picker rooms at the mill there were no humidifiers. In each room self-recording hygrometers were used, which made complete records night and day of moisture and temperature during the test while the various grades of cotton were in the course of manufacture. Table VII shows these results.

Moisture determinations:

At both the mill and the textile school, samples of the cotton were selected for moisture tests from each place in the processes of manufacture where the stock was weighed. These samples were placed in air-tight cans, weighed carefully on equal arm balances sensitive to 0.05 grams, shipped to Washington, reweighed in the same manner, and then tested in the cotton-testing laboratory for moisture content. Table VIII gives the results of these tests.

In each case the cotton was stored for several months prior to the time the tests were begun—at Fall River in a cotton warehouse, which was not heated; at West Raleigh in the textile-school building, which was heated until warm weather. The weather at Fall River was cold and damp, with considerable snow on the ground at the time the warehouse weights were obtained. The textile-school tests were in progress at West Raleigh during the summer, the temperature was high, and, as the cotton proceeded through the manufacturing processes, practically no loss of moisture was evident.

Table IX shows in brief the average temperature, relative humidity, and the percentage of moisture in the cotton while in the warehouse, picker room, and card room, both at the mill and at the textile school.

The average moisture in the cotton when the tests were begun at Fall River was 9.17 per cent, as determined by samples taken at the time the cotton was weighed in the warehouse. The average moisture in this same cotton taken during the time it was passing through the cards was 5.40 per cent, a loss of moisture alone of 3.77 per cent of the weight of the cotton. The average moisture in the cotton when the tests were begun at West Raleigh, N. C., was 6.44 per cent, as determined by samples taken at the time it was weighed in the warehouse. The average moisture in this same cotton while it was passing through the cards was 6.28 per cent, a loss of moisture of only 0.16 per cent of the weight of the cotton.

Referring to Tables II and IV, it will be observed that the invisible waste at the mill ranged from a 3 per cent to a 5 per cent loss, while at the textile school there was sometimes a slight gain and sometimes a slight invisible loss. If the waste percentages were corrected for moisture content, the results would be practically the same in each case. These findings also emphasize the need of an exact knowledge of the moisture content of cotton in the various stages of handling and marketing, and of maintaining proper atmospheric conditions while it is in the course of manufacture.

(Continued next week.)

TABLE VIII.—Percentages of moisture in cotton of the different grades at various points in the cotton-manufacturing processes.

Kind of cotton.	MILL TESTS.			
	Stage.			
	Warehouse. <sup>1</sup>	Opener picker.	Finisher picker.	Cards.
Eastern upland:				
Middling fair.....	8.65	9.03	7.13	5.83
Good middling.....	9.27	8.73	7.36	6.01
Middling.....	9.11	9.03	6.26	5.47
Low middling.....	9.17	8.83	5.83	5.03
Good ordinary.....	9.48	9.12	6.20	5.18
Western upland:				
Middling fair.....	9.30	8.47	6.68	5.00
Good middling.....	9.38	8.54	5.96	5.12
Middling.....	9.02	8.31	6.17	5.21
Low middling.....	8.96	8.57	6.31	5.41
Good ordinary.....	9.36	8.95	6.37	5.12
TEXTILE-SCHOOL TESTS.				
Piedmont Plateau:				
Middling fair.....	6.50		7.56	7.07
Good middling.....	6.05		7.02	6.50
Middling.....	6.37		6.49	5.56
Low middling.....	6.05	6.50		6.39
Good ordinary.....	6.36	6.00		6.27
Atlantic Coastal Plains:				
Middling fair.....	5.78	6.02	6.45	5.66
Good middling.....	6.57	6.04	5.92	6.53
Middling.....	6.74	6.52	6.44	6.12
Low middling.....	5.92	6.30	6.54	6.34
Good ordinary.....	6.22	6.33	6.65	6.56
Eastern Gulf Coastal Plains:				
Middling fair.....	6.32	6.16	6.70	7.15
Good middling.....	6.22	6.59	6.62	7.02
Middling.....	6.33	6.40	5.70	5.78
Low middling.....	7.31	7.89	6.07	5.87
Good ordinary.....	6.74	6.70	5.93	5.59
Western Gulf Coastal Plains:				
Middling fair.....	6.87	6.44	6.10	5.81
Good middling.....	6.04	6.10	5.22	6.16
Middling.....	6.38	6.54	6.10	6.22
Low middling.....	6.22			6.26
Good Ordinary.....	6.41	6.66	5.99	5.64
Western Prairie Lands and Plateau:				
Middling fair.....	6.83	6.02	5.73	6.67
Good middling.....	7.02	6.64	6.58	6.64
Middling.....	6.59	6.70	6.09	6.78
Low middling.....	6.12	7.05		
Good Ordinary.....	7.16			

<sup>1</sup> As there was no warehouse at the textile school, the cotton was stored in the textile building.

#### What to Do With Bond Coupons.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—What are you going to do with your Liberty Bond coupons? The first of these from the Second Liberty Loan became due May 15. It has been pointed out that by investing these coupons in War Savings Stamps that the bonds will be made to bear four per cent compound interest with the interest compounded semi-annually instead of straight four per cent on the money invested.

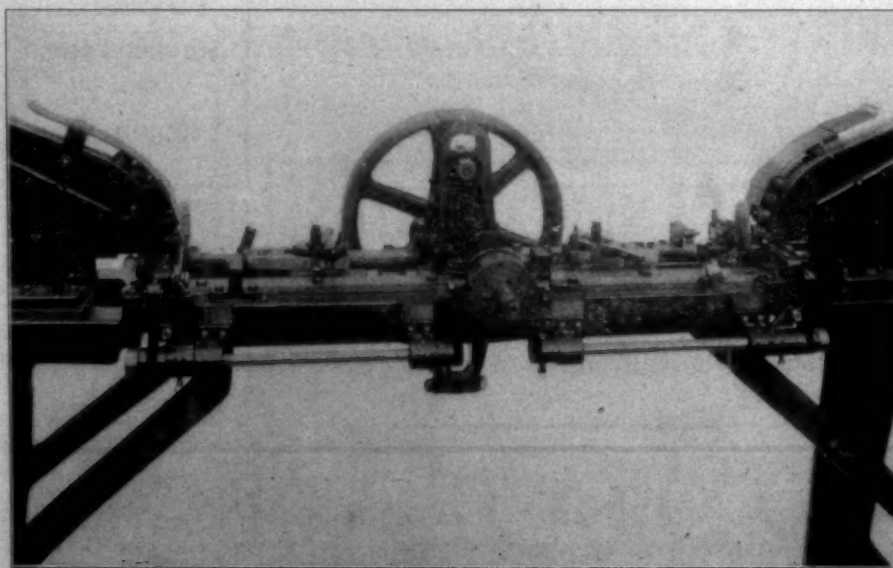
Secretary McAdoo has asked that the first dividend of the Second Liberty Loan be put into War Savings stamps and certificates. He says that this will turn nearly \$160,000,000, the amount the Government must pay to Liberty Loan holders as their first dividend.

#### What Every \$5.00 Will Do.

One \$5.00 contributed to Red Cross will buy one-fifth of a mile of bandages—enough for 55 wounds—or will purchase gauze and plaster for 100 soldiers. One \$5.00 will render painless 40 operations; will assure safety from lockjaw to 14 wounded soldiers, will furnish first-aid packets to care for 16 injuries or adhesive plaster and surgical gauze sufficient to benefit hundreds of wounded soldiers.

#### Appreciation.

Time: What do the inmates think of the new asylum?  
Keeper: They just rave over it.—Ex.



## THE "UTSMAN"

### Stop wasting labor and time!

The old methods would pass when labor was plentiful, but the time has come when you can't afford it.

Clean quills rapidly and economically with the "Utsman" Quill Cleaning Machine.

WRITE US FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

## THE TERRELL MACHINE COMPANY

INCORPORATED

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



**Labor Agitator Arrested**

John A. Callan, a labor organizer of Columbus, Ga., suspected of being a pro German and engineering plans to do damage to certain manufacturing and utility plants, was recently arrested and bound over to court under \$5,000 bond.

The arrest of Callan was ordered after a search of his room revealed a quantity of dynamite, whiskey, pro-German literature and diagrams of several local manufacturing industries and public utility plants.

Included in the suspicious articles found in Callan's room were six sticks of eight-inch dynamite and seven crude diagrams, or drawings, of certain manufacturing plants that are working on government orders, a grain concern, certain river improvements, the plan of a public utility corporation and a complete sketch of another public utility plant, the names of which were withheld from print at the suggestion of those who have the plans in charge.

The diagrams were drawn with a pencil on brown wrapping paper. All streets, buildings and other points of interest were designated in German, and it required the services of a German student to translate it. The services of one of the lady teachers in the high school were secured and she had but little trouble in making the proper translation, despite the fact that the diagrams were drawn by a person not fully familiar with the German language.

**Henrietta Mills Stockholders Meet.**

Caroleen, N. C.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Henrietta and Caroleen cotton mills, held recently in the town of Caroleen, officers were elected for the following year, and the usual dividends were declared.

S. B. Tanner of Charlotte, N. C., was re-elected president of the mills

and treasurer.

Much interest has been aroused in this section over a report that important changes in ownership had been effected in this big mill concern, but a message from Caroleen stated that no unusual changes in stock had been effected and that the conduct of the mills would be continued as in the past, under the direction of Mr. Tanner, one of the most experienced mill operators in the state.

The reports of officers of the mills all indicated that the mills of this group have had a very fine year, with plenty of orders and good returns in increased business.

**Limestone Mills Decide to Cut Off Night Shift.**

Gaffney, S. C.—The Limestone Mills, of Gaffney, which for a long time has had on a night shift of workers, has discontinued the night work for the present. It is said that this move was the result of the scarcity of help at this time, and the farmers of the country who have planted all of their land in cotton are exercised for the reason that they realize that any considerable reduction in the output of the mills will seriously affect the price of cotton.

**No Enemy Aliens.**

"Who was the first man, Bobby?" asked the teacher.

"George Washington," answered the young American promptly.

"Oh, well," said Bobby, determined to prove himself right. "I wasn't counting foreigners."—Ex.

**For Reprisals.**

In the London Times occurs this amusing advertisement by an obviously much-tried man:

Wanted—a loud, second-hand graphophone—for reprisals.

**MACHINERY SPECIALTIES**

LINKING WARPERS  
BALLING ATTACHMENTS  
WARP SUPPLIES  
WARP DYEING MACHINES

BALLING WARPERS  
BEAMING WARPERS  
BEAMERS

**Cocker Machine and Foundry Company**  
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT GASTONIA, N. C.

**Black Eagle Manufacturing Co.**

Incorporated

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

MANUFACTURERS OF

**"Red Devil Belt, Rope and able Life"**

applicable to any and all kinds of belts and cables.



TRADE MARK REGISTERED

IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE

**RED DEVIL BELT LIFE**

Will prolong the life of your belts,  
Will make and keep your belts soft and pliable,  
thereby causing them to hug the pulleys.  
Will increase your transmission power 30 per cent.  
Will make and keep your belts and pulleys clean.

Hundreds of cotton mills, machine shops, sugar refineries, mines and furnaces are now using it.

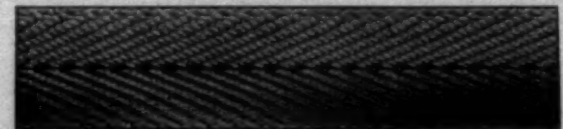
**SOLD UNDER OUR REGISTERED TRADE MARK**

These goods are made under the personal supervision of our General Manager, who is an engineer and machinist of many years experience. Every gallon is carefully inspected and tested by him before being placed on the market under our guarantee.

**AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.**

Manufacturer

**Spindle Tape  
AND  
Bandings**



Hunting Park Ave. and Marshall St. Philadelphia, Pa.

**TAPE  
DRIVES**

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.  
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

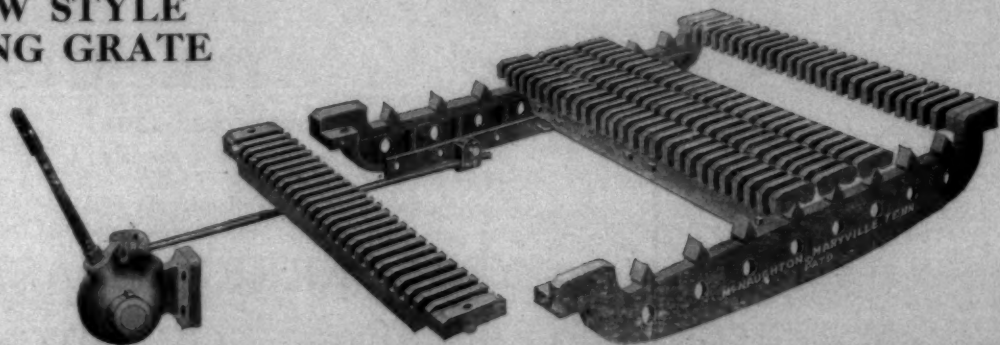
**MAKE EVERY CAR OF COAL LAST LONGER****McNAUGHTON NEW STYLE  
SECTIONAL SHAKING GRATE**

is a Brilliant Labor and Fuel Saver

Manufactured by the concern having the largest and best equipped exclusive grate bar plant in America, built up by its method of giving results.

It saves coal because it gives better combustion and because the fireman just naturally does his work so much better and easier with the use of it.

**McNaughton Manufacturing Co.**  
MARYVILLE, TENN.



THE GRATE THAT DOES NOT BURN



# Home in Manchester, Eng., for American Soldiers.

Elsewhere in this issue we are publishing free of charge, an advertisement relative to a home for American soldiers which is located at Manchester, Eng.

In the days to come there will be thousands of American soldiers, slightly wounded or recuperating and on leave who will go across the channel to England while out of service and such a home as Mrs. Richard Haworth will have at Manchester, England, will be a great thing for them.

Mrs. Haworth is a daughter of Wm. Firth, 200 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass., and contributions can be sent to him. Every mill boy who goes to France should be sent a copy of the advertisement so that he may know where to go when wounded or on leave from the front.

## Extract from Letter Received by William Firth, the Grange, Chestnut Hill, Mass., from His Daughter, Mrs. Richard Haworth, Manchester, England.

"We had a meeting about the American Soldiers and Sailors Club on Tuesday. Have secured a good, quiet building, and we are starting with 30 beds—a big living room with billiard tables, etc., and a small tea room off it.

"The Club will be open night and day, four helpers being on duty all the time so the men can always get food and a bed. We are having it for any men—I mean wounded or unwounded, for men on leave or just passing through Manchester. It really will be a splendid institution, and most useful.

"We are continually having them (the Americans) come to the Khaki Club, but that is so fearfully crowded—as many as 500 a night sleep there, men of all nationalities, so it will be much better when the Americans have a place of their own. We find so many of them come hunting up relations, and then they get stranded in Manchester over night.

"When we get the Club going I am going to make you give us a 'Boston Bed.' The different cities are maintaining a bed, and we have several already promised, but I will let you know further particulars later.

"The last £40 which ended your Belgian Relief Fund I sent to General Ruquoy to buy 'clogs' for the children. I was going to get them here, but he writes he can get them cheaper in France."

## Extracts From Mrs. Haworth's Letter.

"Now won't you please help us with this American Soldiers' and Sailors' Club—we are going ahead finely on it, and will have 30 beds next week. It costs £60 (\$300) to set up and maintain a bed. So many American soldiers come to Manchester on their leave, also a number of convalescent from Liverpool, and the beds not used for Americans we let and soldiers have—that is any of the Allies.

"You have no idea the work it means, for the place is open day and night, and two ladies and two gentlemen have to be on duty all the

time—to do cooking, attend to beds, etc. There is a good reading room with billiard table, etc., so really the place is worthy of support.

"Some of the firms here are going to support a bed, which will be called by the firm's name. I wonder if some of the American firms doing business here would not give us a donation? You see there are very few Americans in Manchester, and none of them wealthy, in fact, we have only 30 ladies all told and many of them come from outlying districts, so the work and expenses will fall on just a few of us.

We should be awfully glad of any help however small."

## Eight Men Burned in Dye Works Blast at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Eight men were so severely burned that it is not thought that they will live, and nine others were badly injured in an explosion from an unknown cause at the Schoelkopf plant of the National Aniline and Chemical Company here. Six others were slightly injured in the flash fire which followed.

The explosion was in building No. 17 and fire immediately followed. This was the color room of the plant. The theory is advanced by the owners that it may have been spontaneous combustion. The plant is working on Government contracts.

The property damage will exceed \$50,000.

Windows were blown out and quantities of dyes, colors and chemicals used in coloring army uniform cloth were destroyed in the fire. Poison fumes made it difficult to fight the blaze.

## Johnson Belting Company Moves to Gastonia.

James A. Walker, Southern manager for the Johnson Belting Company, of New York city, with branches in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland and Charlotte, is making preparations for the removal of the Southern branch from Charlotte to Gastonia. He has leased the Ragan building on West Main avenue, formerly occupied by W. L. Balthis & Company, and expects to open for business at an early date. The entire stock, offices, repair department and force, will be moved to Gastonia. Mr. Walker states that his firm carries in Charlotte about \$90,000 worth of leather belting and the stock will be kept up to that figure.

Two expert repair men will be employed and, to accommodate this department, the building will be enlarged in the near future.

## Two Children Drowned.

Greenville, S. C.—Clara Lee Snow, aged 10 years, and her sister, Ila May, aged six years, of the Judson Mill village, were drowned when they took shelter from the rain under a culvert through which a branch ran. The heavy rainfall caused the water in the culvert to rise rapidly and the children were engulfed.

# WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME

Tear Out—Fill In—Hand Letter—Carrier—or Mail to Post Office

TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—Kindly have letter-carrier deliver

to me on \_\_\_\_\_ for which I will pay on delivery:

(State number wanted) \$5. U. S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS at \$ \_\_\_\_\_ each

(State number wanted) 25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



W. S. S. COST DURING 1918					
April	\$4.15	July	\$4.18	Oct.	\$4.21
May	4.16	Aug.	4.19	Nov.	4.22
June	4.17	Sept.	4.20	Dec.	4.23
W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923					

The Mark of Sterling Value in Electrical Work.



Huntington & Guerry  
GREENVILLE  
South Carolina

Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads.

U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE AMOS M. BOWEN  
UNIFORMLY TEMPERED Treasurer  
Providence, R. I.

MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Southern Representative, Box 126, Greenville, S. C.

## Norwood Mechanical Filters

Gravity and Pressure Types

Cleanse Water—Saves Losses—Sold with Guarantee

NORWOOD ENGINEERING COMPANY  
Florence, Mass.



THE  
"NO-WASTE"  
ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.



## Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods market has been very active during the past week. The volume of cotton goods buying being done for civilian purposes has increased somewhat, yet trading goes on in a very careful way in most cases. Print cloths and other unfinished goods have recovered some of the decline of last month and are being bought more freely. Government orders continue very large and as they are being apportioned among mills they are causing a setting aside of civilian business.

Dress gingham and some of the finer grades of fancy goods are being ordered for the spring season of next year. Wide sheetings, pillow tubings and other domestics are very firm and well sold ahead. Denims are wanted by the government in large quantities and will be very scarce for civilian purposes toward the end of this year. Many substitutes are being prepared. Tickings are scarce in first hands. The mills continue to warn agents of inability to secure a full production, and wage increases are under discussion in the large mill centers.

The South Carolina Cotton Information and Marketing Association formed last week went on record as being unalterably opposed to any plan to fix the price of cotton, but it was emphasized, should limit be set, the minimum should be 35 cents and the growers were urged to hold when the staple was selling below that figure.

There have been reports in various centers of the market that some of the large houses had not taken their allotments of gingham because of the prices that were named. However, this has been firmly denied at several selling offices. In the first place, it was said, the allotments were considerably below the normal orders of the different cutters-up. Many of them had not only taken what had been assigned to them, but were desirous of getting more, it was said. This was apparently due to the fact that the cutters-up were looking forward to another good gingham season.

In like manner, quite a demand

was heard for 60-48s, 6.25 yard. However, whether these goods were withheld or not, could not be ascertained, but it was certain that they were available only after the most diligent sort of digging around.

It was reported that 11 cents was the best that could be done on 56-52s, 27-inch, 9.00 yard. There were a few lots in second hands at 10½ cents, but these were considered inconsequential.

In sheetings, 23 cents was said to have been the best figure for 56-60s, 4.00 yard goods; first hands were asking 17½ cents for 48 squares, 36-inch, 5.00 yard goods. However, it was said that goods through second hands could be had at 17½ cents; 15½ cents was said to be the best price for nearby 48-40s, 36-inch, 5.50 yard sheetings.

Lawn prices were reported higher. Some second hands asked 21½ cents for 76-72s, 9.00 yard for July; some were asking 22 cents for 80 squares, 9.00 yard; the price on 88-80s, 40-inch, 8.50 yard varied from 23½ cents to 24 cents from first hands for spots.

Southern mills because of freight embargoes are said to be handicapped at present and the Eastern factories therefore have to be relied on entirely this week. The present demand is from converters and are fully as large for civilian consumption as for Government requirements.

Government buyers are said to be scouring the country continually; visiting wholesalers, jobbers and even retailers for suitable lightweight underwear, including hal-briggs, jean drawers and ribbed garments.

Export demand is good, but as many goods may not be shipped because they are wanted at home, the volume of foreign trade is less than a year ago.

Prices quoted are as follows: Print cloths 28-inch 64x64s, 13½ cents, 64 x64s, 13¼ cents; 38½-inch 64x64s, 19 cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 28 cents; denims, nominal; tickings, 8 ounce, 45 cents; staple gingham, 22½ cents; prints, 22 cents; dress gingham, 32½ cents.

### T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

### COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

### J. K. LIVINGSTON & CO.

COTTON MERCHANTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"STAPLE COTTON A SPECIALTY"

### CHEMICALS AND OILS

SPECIAL OFFERING

QUICITRON BARK EXTRACT

FUSTIC EXTRACT

Direct and Sulphur Colors

Cotton Softeners

Chloride of Lime

Soda Ash

A. E. RATNER & COMPANY, Inc.

1143 ST. JOHNS PLACE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

### "Amalie" Softening Oil

OR TALLOW?

Which do YOU use in the Size?

One is the NEW WAY—  
the other the old?

The MOST PROMINENT MILLS in the South  
PREFER to Size their fabrics with a mixture of

"AMALIE" SOFTENING OIL

Let us tell YOU why—INVESTIGATE and learn HOW your overhead can be REDUCED.

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

262 PEARL STREET

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

BRANCHES: BOSTON—PHILADELPHIA—BALTIMORE—LOS ANGELES

Southwestern Distributors: Sonneborn Bros., Dallas, San Antonio, Tulsa

# T SOLUBLE TALLOW

A pure tallow scientifically rendered soluble. A superior product to natural tallow. It will flow at ordinary temperatures, is antiseptically treated, and will not decompose or turn rancid. Will not impart a "sour" or disagreeable odor to the fabric, as will naturally beef tallow.

Special Products Works  
BALTIMORE, MD.

Refinery  
CORAOPOLIS, PA.

WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY

OF BALTIMORE  
Since 1832

CHARLOTTE  
NEWTON, N. C.  
GREENVILLE, S. C.  
ATLANTA  
BIRMINGHAM



## The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Business on cotton yarns the past week has been small. There is no general demand at present as the talk of the Government regulations of cotton goods' prices has deterred buyers from taking up the matter of future purchases.

The bulk of the yarn bought was by manufacturers with war orders, and there were sales of 50,000 pounds and more for that class of work. Yarns bought for the manufacture of goods for civilian consumption were limited to small quantities, chiefly for spot or nearby deliveries.

Deliveries are very uncertain and prices are so high that they consider it very dangerous. During the week there was a fair volume of yarn brought in by boat from the South, but it did not seem to be enough to go around. Some numbers were so scarce for spot deliveries that manufacturers paid premiums of three to five cents more than the same yarn would bring for future deliveries.

There is an embargo on carload shipments to this market and some are inclined to be pessimistic and assert that it will put yarn prices up by making the scarcity more acute. Others take the opposite view. To bring in a car load of yarn both buyer and seller must get a permit, as otherwise the yarn would not be loaded on the car at the shipping point. Delay in transportation is one of the principal factors in boosting prices. There are millions of pounds of yarn in transit, the whereabouts of which the owners know nothing. They expect to get it some time, but when they do not know. Manufacturers have bought and paid for yarn, in some instances to the extent of many thousands of dollars. They are not getting it. It is stalled along the railroad or at Southern seaports. In the meantime, they are forced to pay fancy prices for spot deliveries to keep their machinery running, and in many instances they are running on war orders.

There is sufficient yarn in cars and storage at Norfolk, Va., to relieve the situation. A dealer, who has carefully studied the situation expressed the belief that normal shipment for three weeks would result in a decline of 20 to 25 cents a pound in prices.

The production of textiles for the Government is going to be speeded up. For some time textiles in sufficient quantities to satisfy the needs of the various departments have not been obtainable. An investigation disclosed that the lack of yarn was one of the principal reasons looms in various mills were idle. Yarns needed for government work are going into the manufacture of goods for civilian consumption. To overcome this difficulty and secure satisfactory quantities of yarns to go into government work, a new section, called the cotton yarn section, was started in the quartermaster's department.

### A. M. Law & Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities.

#### Southern Cotton Mill Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
American Spinning Co., S. C.	179	—
Anderson C. Mills, S. C., com.	79	82
Anderson C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	95	100
Aragon Mills, S. C.	110	130
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	135	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	170	175
Augusta Factory, Ga.	34	38
Avondale Mills, Alabama	195	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.	195	200
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	140	145
Brandon Mills, S. C.	130	—
Brogan Mills, S. C.	90	100
Cathoun Mills, S. C., com.	102	105
Calhoun Mills, S. C., com.	105	—
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	150	152
Chiquola Mills, S. C., com.	136	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C., pfd.	85	—
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	—
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	115	—
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	112	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	80
Dacotah Mills, N. C.	200	—
Dayton Mills, S. C.	50	—
Duncan Mills, S. C., com.	70	72
Duncan Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	87
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	109	—
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	250	—
Enoree Mills, S. C.	70	—
Eterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	62
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	97 1/2
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	90	95
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	125	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	40	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	75	92
Gluck Mills, S. C.	—	101
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	175	—
Grendel Mills, S. C.	224	—
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	150	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	210	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	185	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	120	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	150	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	125	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	87	95
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	—
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	30	50
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	—	102
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	125	131
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	142	150
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Molochon Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	150
Monarch Mills, S. C.	100	102
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	225
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	—	—
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	94	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.	98	—
Orr Cotton Mill, S. C.	120	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	160
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	100	—
Panola Mills, S. C.	85	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	150	—
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	130	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	200	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	150
Poinsett Mills, S. C.	104	106
Riverside Mills, com. par \$12.50	12	15
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	115	—
Saxon Mills, S. C.	150	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	60
Spartan Mills, S. C.	175	176
Toxaway Mills, par \$25.	10	—
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	117	—
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	310	—
Union-Buttalo Mills, S. C., 1st pfd.	114	116
Union-Buttalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd.	31	34
Victor-Monaghan Mills, S. C., pfd.	95	—
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., common.	92	9
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., pfd.	—	96
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	85
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	90	—
Watts Mills, S. C., com.	11	—
Watts Mills, S. C., pfd.	34	—
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	—
Williamston Mills, S. C.	125	—
Woodruff Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	130
Woodruff Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	130
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., g't'd	92	—
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com	102	—
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd	90	—

## Southern Cotton Yarn Co., Inc.

1 Madison Avenue, New York City

Selling Agents for

### SOUTHERN MILLS

Carded—Combed Yarns

4's TO 120's SINGLE AND PLY

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice Pres. Jno. J. George, 2d Vice Pres.  
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

## Mauney-Steel Company

COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNER TO CONSUMER

237 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.

MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

## OUR SPINNING RINGS—SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

## PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

## St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock  
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

### BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

Providence, R. I.

A. ST. ONGE, President

Charlotte, N. C.

## John P. Marston

Gum Tragasol

Kerston Softener

Bleaching Assistant

Bleacher's Blue

247 Atlantic Avenue

BOSTON

## SPOOLS

We can make delivery on any type spool, any size, from twenty to thirty days. Also can make prompt delivery on underclearers, and skewers, all sizes.

## Greenville Spool and Manufacturing Co.,

Greenville, S. C.



## SIZINGS, OILS, FINISHINGS, SOFTENINGS, FILLING AND WEIGHTING of YARNS, FABRICS and RAW STOCK. Also HOSIERY FINISHING and BLEACHINGS



Sizing, Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone, Grease, Magnesium.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

### THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

SOUTHERN AGENT: CAMERON MacRAE, Concord, N. C.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

R. Burton Davis has accepted the position of agent of the Bibb Manufacturing Company's mills at Porterdale, Ga.

#### Meeting of Southern Textile Association.

The next annual meeting will be held at Wrightsville Beach, Seashore Hotel, on June 21st and 22nd.

You are all aware of the most pleasant time we had at this famous resort last June and we are advised by the people of Wilmington that this will no doubt be the most profitable and pleasant meeting we have ever had.

In addition to the usual interest of our meetings we will have a lot of entertainments, such as fishing, boating and boat riding. A treat is in store for all who can and will attend this meeting. Program of unusual interest is being arranged and will be announced in the textile journals within the next few days.

Anticipating the pleasure of seeing you, and with best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

A. B. Carter, Secretary.

#### Employees of the Oconee Mills Co., Westminster, S. C., Raise \$1,000 for Second War Fund Red Cross.

The employees of the Oconee Mills Co. raised on Monday the first day of the second war fund drive for the Red Cross \$1,000.00. J. M. Bruner, secretary and assistant treasurer, together with Mr. J. L. Durn, superintendent, circulated the list through the plant personally and talked in person with each of their employees and they all responded readily in amounts from \$100.00 to \$1.00.

In addition to buying thrift stamps, over fifty of the employees of this mill have recently bought Third Liberty Loan bonds.

Westminster district was only apportioned \$2,850 and the mill operatives have raised one-third of the entire district's quota. The Westminster district will raise between \$4,000 and \$5,000. They always do things in Westminster any way.

#### Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Put Out New Products.

Wm. C. Robinson & Sons of Baltimore Md., who are constantly adding to their products for the textile trade, have put on the market Detergent Tallowax, said to be an excellent substitute for tallow and Robinson Gum Size. Both products are selling well.

#### Gone Over.

J. L. Nelson, secretary of the Le-noir (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has received a wire stating that his son, Lieut. Lee Nelson, had arrived in France.

W. P. Wingate, superintendent of the Rodman-Heath Mills, Waxhaw, N. C., has been advised of the arrival in France of his son, Clarence A. Wingate.

Capt. Eugene C. Gwaltney, formerly general superintendent of the Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C., recently passed through Charlotte with his artillery company and soon will be in France.

Capt. Walter Clark, Jr., of the 1st Infantry, and a brother of David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, recently left his training camp for the journey to France.

#### Parker Merger Charter Cancellation Granted.

Columbia, S. C.—The cancellation of the charter and the dissolution of the Parker Cotton Mill Company of Greenville, a \$10,000,000 corporation, has been granted by Secretary of State William Banks Dove. W. C. Beacham is designated as receiver. The company was chartered March 20, 1911, by the late Louis W. Parker of Greenville and associates.

Steps authorizing the liquidation of the big textile corporation were taken at a meeting of the stockholders, held at Monaghan Mill, Greenville, October 25, 1917.

#### John R. Purser Takes Motor Agency.

John R. Purser of Charlotte has been appointed representative of the Howell Electric Motors Company of Howell, Mich., manufacturers of high grade electric motors.

The Howell Electric Motors Company specialize on alternating current motors and manufacture them in all sizes from ½ h. p. to 100 h. p. All of the small motors are fitted with ball bearings.

John R. Purser is one of the best known agents of pumping machinery in the South and has also had considerable experience with motors and electric machinery, and is considered an expert on electric installations. His office is on the fourth floor of the Commercial Bank Building in Charlotte. With his large mill acquaintance and popularity, Mr. Purser will no doubt do a large business for his new account.

### Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

### THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY

Manufacturers

Atlanta, Ga.

MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, ETC.

Write for prices and free samples

### KEYSTONE FIBRE COMPANY

YORKLYN, DELAWARE

Seamless Roving Cans, Steel Clad Trucks

Doffing Cars, Mill Boxes

QUALITY FIRST

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES

WILSON COMPANY,

Greenville, S. C.



### HERCULES

SEAMLESS ROVING CANS

Write for Catalogue No. 21

Roving Cans, Barrels and Boxes. Cars and Trucks.

We can ship up to six car loads of 12 in. x 36 in. Cans upon receipt of order.

The largest line of Mill Receptacles.

SOUTHERN BRANCH

FIBRE SPECIALTY MFG. CO.,

308 Masonic Temple, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Home Office and Factory, Kennett Square, Pa.



## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

### Wanted.

Three card grinders for day work and one card foreman to look after 87 cards, five nights per week. Men not subject to draft preferred. State experience and salary you would expect in first letter. Apply J. V. McCombs, Beaver Mills, North Adams, Mass.

**WELL TRAINED TECHNICAL TEXTILE MAN BY PROMINENT TIRE CONCERN, TO TAKE CHARGE OF INSPECTING AND TESTING OF TIRE FABRIC. MAN ABOVE DRAFT AGE PREFERRED. ADDRESS, STATING TRAINING, AGE, SALARY, ETC., "TIRE FABRIC," CARE SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN, CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

### Wanted.

Wanted—Two or three good baseball players that can work in cotton mill. We have nearly enough good players for the team but would like to have a few more. Can use them in most any position they can play well. Our work runs well and our people are making good wages in all departments now. We have weavers making \$20.00 to \$23.00 a week; doffers, spinners and spoolers, \$14.00 to \$16.00; mule spinners, \$16.00 to \$23.00, etc. Can use a few more weavers, spinners and spoolers, 2 or 3 doffers; also 2 or 3 mule spinners. Write or call on O. H. Farr, Supt. Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C., or L. A. Hinson, Manager Lando Baseball Team.

### For American Soldiers and Sailors in Manchester, England.

Under the authority and approval of the British Government, a clubhouse has been established by Mrs. Richard Haworth which is open day and night and offers food and a bed to enlisted men of the United States Army or Navy, whether wounded, or on leave, or passing through.

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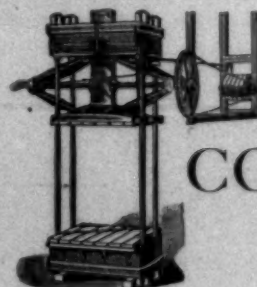
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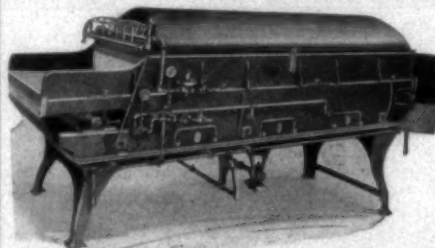


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